INSURANCE
No Business has thriven like Insurance during the last 10 years.
I 5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian Companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 141 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

RULE OF ORDINANCE BEGINS IN BOMBAY

52 Congress Picketers Get 4 Months Jail

CROWDS GATHER NEAR WHITEAWAY'S.

Several Lathi Charges.

MORE THAN 40 INJURED.

WOMEN PICKETERS' ACHIEVEMENT AT BANDRA.

The rule by ordinance in Bombay was ushered in on Monday when 52 Congress Volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort.

As usual 26 volunteers were detailed for picketing duty in Fort area on Monday. Soon after the volunteers had posted themselves at the various shops in Hornby Road police parties under Superintendent Horne and Inspector Naden appeared on the scene and began rounding up the volunteers. The volunteers, true to their Satyagraha pledge, peacefully submitted to the arrest and boarded the police vans. Later on these volunteers 26 in all were placed before Mr. Khandallawalla who sentenced them to four months R. I.

As soon as the news of the arrests spread in the city crowds of admirers gathered on the Hornby Road to cheer the volunteers who were being marched to the police station and the fresh batch of volunteers who were sent by the Congress authorities to take the place of the arrested ones.

Repeated lathi charges were made on the crowd of spectators resulting in injury to several persons.

Later in the afternoon armed police were stationed near Whiteways and again several lathi charges were made in the evening.

Another batch of 26 more volunteers were placed before the Magistrate and were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment.

About 60 Desh Sevikas picketed the auction sales of toddy licenses at Bandra which had the effect of reducing the number of bidders. A cordon was formed round the women picketers by the police but after an hour or so the cordon was removed.

MANJREKAR & MANEKLAL GANDHI ARRESTED.

Fifty-two volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area were arrested under the new Ordinance which makes picketing illegal and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each, on Monday morning.

It was stated at the trial that the arrests were made under section 3 of the Ordinance which refers to molestation.

The Police Prosecutor said that according to this section, a person is said to have molested an individual, even if he loitered or prevailed upon customers from entering shops.

Tremendous crowds beseiged the Fort area as soon as the news got round that the lrst batch of picketters were arrested and sestenced.

A posse of policemen and sergeants were posted at Hornby Road.

Amidst thunderous cheers at 2 p.m. another batch of pickets arrived at Hornby Road.

Two volunteers carrying national flags marched along the road and took their positions at the entrance of the showrooms of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

Immediately the volunteers were placed under arrest. One of them who refused to move from his post, was slapped by a sergeant and was bodily lifted and thrown on the ground.

LATHI CHARGE.

Shouting slogans of "boycott foreign goods", the crowds that had gathered on the pavements opposite the shop moved towards the show rooms.

The police made a lathi charge and repulsed their advance, but the crowd again approached the shops.

Following this, the police made several lathi charges in which some Parsis who were waiting to board a tram car at the stand received lathi blow.

LOITERING IS MOLESTATION.

—:o:—

Congress Volunteers Sentenced

The trial of picketers arrested under the new Ordinance which makes picketing illegal commenced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, said that twenty-six volunteers had been arrested that morning for picketing shops in the Fort area.

The first batch of 11 volunteers picketing the shops of Messrs. Leach Weborny, Asquith and Lord. Hoar and Co., Evans Frazer and Sunbridge and Co. were tried first.

In stating the prosecution case the Police Prosecutor mentioned that the accused had stationed themselves in front of the shops of the above firms and were prevailing upon people not to enter them. Picketing, he said, had been declared illegal by the ordinance recently promulgated by the Viceroy.

OFFENCE OF LOITERING

The offence came under Section 3 of the Ordinance which referred to molestation according to which a person is said to have molested any individual even if he loitered near the shops or prevailed upon people not to enter the shops .The avowed object of the accused was to persuade people not to enter the shops by peaceful means and "to that extent they come in the way of persons in whom the shopkeepers are interested."

Magistrate: What do you mean by "interested".

Prosecutor: A shopkeeper in naturally interested in his customers whether permanent or prospective.

Magistrate: Are you laying stress on the word "loitering" to be made applicable in such cases?

Prosecutor: Yes.

Magistrate: Is any member of the public molested by the accused here in court?

Prosecutor: No. But one of the shopkeepers is here to make a complaint.

Magistrate: Would it be very difficult to prove harrassment of the puplic in such cases?

Prosecutor: Yes.

The Magistrate then asked the accused if they pleaded guilty to the charge under Section 4 of the Ordinance when the latter replied that they did not want to take part in the proceedings.

Inspector Foster then gave evidence and said that he arrested all the accused.

Dorabsha Nusserwanji Vajifdar, a Parsi salesman of Messrs. Evans Frazer said that two of the accused were picketing his shop.

"THREATENED TO SHOOT".

The Magistrate asked if the accused wished to make a statement, upon which the Captain of the volunteers said: "A European gentleman threatened to shoot me if I did not withdraw myself from the shop of Asquith & Lord. I only wish I was shot first and then jailed."

When the sentence of four months' hard labour was passed some of the accused laughed and were heard to remark "Is that all"!

The next batch of 15 volunteers picketing the Army and Navy Stores and some other shops in Fort were similarly sentenced.

THIRD BATCH ARRESTED.

—:o:—

At 2-15 p.m. a third batch of 3 volunteers in Khaki uniform arrived at Whiteaway Laidlaw's. They wore garlands of flowers and had "Kunkum" marks on their forehead.

"BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS."

With shouts of "Boycott British Goods", they posted themselves at the entrance of the shop, and were immediately arrested by the sergents.

These along with the three of the second batch were taken away in a police van which arrived there. This was a signal for renewed demonstration by the crowds who were again charged by the sergeants.

The panick-stricken people scattered in all directions, hotly pursued by the sergeants. Even pedestrians were not spared.

A Parsi who was getting into his motor car was also roughly handled by a Sergeant, whereupon the Parsi resisted in self-defence. This further provoked the sergeant The incident however ended here, and the Parsi drove away.

The crowds collected again, and were repeatedly driven back by the charge of the sergeants.

MORE POLICE ARRIVE.

At 2-45 p.m. Deputy Commissioner Coghlan arrived at Whiteaway Laidlaw's, which continued to be the centre of intense excitement. The police force was re-inforced by a fresh posse of 20 constables arrived with lathis and several sergeants were stationed by the side of the shop.

PRESSMEN WITNESS.

Mrs. Munshi and several Congress volunteers also arrived there and kept moving about the place persuading the crowds to disperse.

The correspondents of the London "Times", "Daily Telegraph" and Mr. Slocombe and other correspondents of some American papers were present at the scene.

MORE ARRESTS.

The other shops and stores in the Fort were also the scene of continued excitement, as fresh

(Continued on page 5.)

Police Sergeant arresting a Congress Volunteer on picketing duty

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUJRAT.

Ordinance Promulgated In Four Districts.

By a "Gazette" Extraordinary the Government of Bombay promulgate the Ordinance against no-tax campaign in four districts in Gujrat, where the movement is particularly strong. The order runs:

The Governor in Council, being authorized in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, under the notification of the Government of India in the Political Department No. 739-S., dated the 30th May 1930, is pleased:

(1) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, 1930 (VI of 1930), to declare that the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat shall be notified areas for the purposes of the said Ordinance; under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Ordinance further to declare, that in the notified areas mentioned in clause (1), land revenue and any sum recoverable as arrears of land, revenue shall be notified liabilities.

DOORS SHUT AGAINST THEM

—:o:—

Revenue Officials' Experience.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN JAMBUSAR.

JAMBUSAR, June 16.

The Revenue authorities in Jambusar Taluka of the Broach are having a rather busy time. It may be recalled that this Taluka has decided in a conference not to pay revenue till Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Pate are released or without any order from them.

On June 10, some of Revenue officers with a police party visited the village of Makanad. On account of the social boycott of the Government officials, they had to march on foot. No sooner had the villagers got scent of this than they made all arrangements and closed their doors and on their arrival nobody was to be seen although they waited there the whole day at the end of which they retired to Jambusar.

Similarly the Mamlatdar in company with a certain village official visited Sunavi, Piplava, Isnava and other villages. There also they had no success.

It is reported that in Piplava notices have been served on 30 Khatedars.—Free Press.

PICKETING IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

To Be Prevented By Ordinance.

RAJKOT, June 15.

The picketing Ordinance has been applied to Kathiawar. The following appears in the Agency Gazette:—

"In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council No. 1902 by the Governor-General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 472-I dated the 3rd October, 1924 and of all other powers enabling him in behalf, the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India is pleased to apply the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance 1930. (Ordinance V of 1930) to the whole of the territories included in Thana circle and civil station in Western India State Agency.

"In persuance of Section 2 and 6 of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare that Chapter I and II of the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Thana area situated in the Western Kathiawar Agency in civil station of Wadhwan.—Free Press.

PATNA CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

PATNA, June 16.

Early on Friday morning the Police raided the Sadaquat Ashram, the headquarters of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee and after a protracted search of about three hours removed a cyclostyle machine, stencil papers and other equipments with which the Congress Bulletins were being issued. There were no arrests.—Free Press.

MEERUT ACCUSED ILL.

—:o:—

Dr. Bannerjee Suffering From Elephantasis.

MEERUT, June 13.

Dr. Biswanath Banerji, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case, is suffering in jail from a severe type of elephantasis since May, 1929. He is having several attacks of high fever accompanied with a very marked type of debility. He had a similar attack 21 years ago, when he was studying. The Superintendent of the Jail has arranged to provide Dr. Banerji with all the necessary amenities with a view to afford whatever relief is possible.—Free Press.

15 MEN KILLED.

—:o:—

Due To Police Firing.

MANY MORE INJURED.

MIDNAPUR, June 15.

Confirmation has been received of the incidents leading to the firing on a crowd of villagers at Kheral within the jurisdiction of Phigna Police station and of the causualties resulting therefrom.

It is reported on the morning of 11th June, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kharagpur, an Inspector and 2 sub-Inspectors left Tamluk for Kheral with 35 constables of whom 15 were armed to arrest Babu Bepin Behari Das and some other Congress workers who. it is stated, were all absconding accused in a political case under section 107 Cr. P. C. pending in the court of the S. D. O. of Midnapur.

On arrival at the village the police could not find Bepin Babu but managed to arrest 4 others. In the meantime a rumour spread that the wife and four-year old child of Bepin Babu had been assualted. This, it is stated, served to excite the villagers who rushed out of their homes and collected together on the sound of conch-shells which appears to have served as an alarm signal.

The crowd was ordered to disperse but it refused and it is stated, demanded the release of the four volunteers placed under arrest. The crowd which had by this time swelled to about one thousand was declared an unlawful assembly by the Police Officer-in-charge but, it is stated, they refused to go away unless their friends were released. The crowd taking up a threatening attitude the Assistant Superintendent of Police is then reported to have given the order for firing, after warning had been unheaded.

MORE FIRING.

After one volley had been fired, individual firing was ordered with the result that 9 persons fell dead on the spot, besides about 20 others who received serious injuries. After this the mob, it is said, fell baek, taking their wounded comrades with them.

So far as could be ascertained from the persons who had received injuries it appears that bullets hit some above the waist. Govind Das, one of the injured persons who got a bullet wound just above his left eye has been taken to the Midnapur Sadar Hospital for treatment.

Besides these, it is reported, six more from among those who received serious injuries, also expired in course of the day. This would bring the total of the dead to 15.—Free Press.

LYALLPUR BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Accused's Serious Allegations Against Police.

30 ARRESTS SO FAR.

LYALLPUR, June 16.

Serious allegations are made against the police in the course of an interview by the accused in the Bomb case, who were kept segregated in mulfasil stations. It is alleged that they were put under fetters at night and while they felt sleepy the chains were pulled, so that they had no sleep for the last three nights.

Mangal Singh, accused, alleged that he was severely beaten.

Amarsingh and Balbirsingh were arrested in connection with the Bomb case, which brings the total number of arrests to about 30.—Free Press.

SHOLAPUR ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Justices Patkar & Broomfield To Be Members ?

We understand, that the Government will shortly appoint a Committee of Enquiry regarding Sholapur. The Committee is likely consist of Justices Patkar and Broomfield.

BENGAL CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Seven Volunteers Arrested.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Early this morning the Police appeared at the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and arrested five volunteers. Nothing incriminating has been seized.

The Police raided the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office for the second time this morning and for the fifth time since yesterday and made two more arrests, including Captain Sen of the Bengal Volunteer corps.

Information is received that Dr. Bhupen Datta who went to Magura Sub-Division, Jessore District, to preside over the Students conference is arrested under Section 144.—Free Press.

COUNTRY'S CALL TO STUDENTS.

"Students Ought Not To Be Mere Spectators Of National Movement."

ACHARYA GIDWANI'S ADVICE.

KARACHI, June 15.

"This is a reminder to me that I am still out when nearly all my comrades and co-workers are behind the prison bars. I am, however confident that I shall soon be calling to you from behind the prison walls. It is a matter of regret that I have had to wrench myself from constructive work in which I have been engaged for the last two years. But the country is engaged in a life and death struggle and in such a crisis, nothing else matters. Gifted persons like Lokamanya Tilak, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others had to sacrifice their constructive work in the cause of the country's freedom." Thus said Acharya Gidwani in opening the proceedings of Ninth Sind Students Conference, over which he presided.

THE LIE.

Continuing Acharya Gidwani said: We should all give the lie to the taunt that is hurled at us that the vast majority of us are peacefully pursuing our normal avocations, unaffected by the National struggle. What reply the students are going to make to this challenge?

The awakening of women is the most important feature of the present movement. I hope that students would not be men spectatore of the national movement. Students have done good work in the cause of Swadeshi movement. It remained for them to take up the challenge thrown to them by the Viceroy who has declared picketing illegal.

FILL THE GAPS.

Acharaya Gidwani continued: It is an absolute necessity that educated and intelligent men, old and young, should fill the gaps left by the arrests of the leaders. I call upon those students who feel the inner urge to come out from their schools and colleges.

Discussing non-violence, Acharya Gidwani said: Non-violence is not a religion with me. But I believe in its expediency. The British people were responsive to high ideals and they could not but be moved by bravery in their opponents.

GO FORWARD.

Concluding Acharya Gidwani said: We must go forward without casting any lingering look behind. The Government will give a trial to all the weapons of repression and it will be only when our spirit does not quail before them, all our non-violence will convert them and a settlement will be positive. Every act of violence retards the cause of every act of pure sacrifice which takes us forward.—Free Press.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
June		
21st	Maloja x	20,327
28th	Razmak	10,357
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia	11120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jan.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10946
14th	Comorin	15132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	[illegible]

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.
RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£78
To London and back with special train both ways	£130	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£ 88

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June		
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June		
18th	Bandra	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.
20th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs;Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager: Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1930, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Logs, dates, provisions, gum, steel bars, clocks & watches, metal lamps; art rubies; Cologne Water; films; gramophone records, &c. medicine: acid; acetone; methylated spirit; iron; rice; scrap wood; &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.,

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
KamoMaru * Calcutta	8000	---	@25June
Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	---	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	---	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru * Rangoon	11000	---	@26 Aug
Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	10th June.	22nd June.
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8 th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 898.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 437 OF 1930.

Re: MANILAL JUGJIWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Piece-goods Merchant in the firm name of Vithuldas Manilal, in Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: PUDUMSEY MUNJI, a firm, and others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 14th day of June, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1930.

H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
962

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CASHIERS, STALL-SUPERVISORS for Bombay Secunderabad Carnivals, experienced Waterworks Superintendents for Up-country. Undergraduates knowing correspondence and salesmanship. Mechanical Workshop Engineer, also Police inspector for upcountry. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A R 2633

AUTUMN AND WINTER COMMENCED—Wanted Only a limited number of AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 75 and 12-1/2 per cent commission on a guaranteed business. For particulars apply sharp to THE ANGLO BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgiris.
A R 2621

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak Delhi.
A R2585

WANTED—An experienced 1st or 2nd Class ENGINEER with experience is Double Roller, Single gins, Pressings and Iceworks. Applications stating caste, age and salary with copies of testimonials to Messrs. MAHALIRAM LUCHMAN DASS, Khurja U. P.
A R 2613

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Situations Wanted

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT, experience in Motor Firm for 11 years, can prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, of any Limited Concern, desires employment immediately. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B 2619

Trade Announcement.

FINANCIER invites scheme for promoting Indian Industry. Particulars to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2612.

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Hindus all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply post-Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2590

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus. P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.
E R 2616

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced HINDU GRADUATE as guardian and tutor to one matric and two second standard students. Free boarding and lodging. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Box No. 17 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
956

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "CALCUTTA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th June 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

1. POST ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

2. Salary upto 1,500 according to qualifications. Must be fully acquainted with all electrical machinery and installations and is required to run the Power House and entire electrical installation of Alwar and the districts.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th July, 1930, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, to His Highness' Government, Alwar.
960

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, District School Board, Ratnagiri, on a salary of Rs. 250—5—300. Apply to the undersigned with details of Educational qualifications and past service together with copies of testimonials.

The applications should reach this Office not later than 5th July, 1930.

(Sd.) B. R. NANAL,
President, D. L. B., Ratnagiri.
13-6-30.
964

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS for the D. J. Sind College Karachi on Rs. 300—20—600. Provident Fund benefits. No quarters. Applications to reach the Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board not later than Tuesday 1st July 1930. Applicants must state their teaching experience. Expected to join not later than 1st August, 1930. The gentlemen selected may be called for an interview, in that case travelling allowance at the usual rates will be given.

G. B. BUTANI,
Secretary,
949 Sind Collegiate Board.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1930, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of June, 1930, to the 17th day of June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1930.
651

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hereinbefore subsisting between our client Mr. TAYABALLI LOOKMANJI and Mr. ESMAILJI LOOKMANJI (both of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohra Inhabitants), until lately carrying on business in partnership as Commission Agents and merchants in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Lookmanji Currimji and Sons, at Mirza Street, Parsi Gully, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from Jeth Vad 2nd of Samvat Year 1986 (13th June, 1930), upon the retirement therefrom of Mr. Esmailji Lookmanji. Debts due to and owing by the said late partnership shall be received and paid respectively by Mr. Tayaballi Lookmanji who has taken over the assets and liabilities as well as the goodwill of the said late partnership.

Mr. Tayaballi Lookmanji continues to carry on the said business as sole proprietor thereof in the same name and style, namely, Messrs. Lookmanji Currimji and Sons.

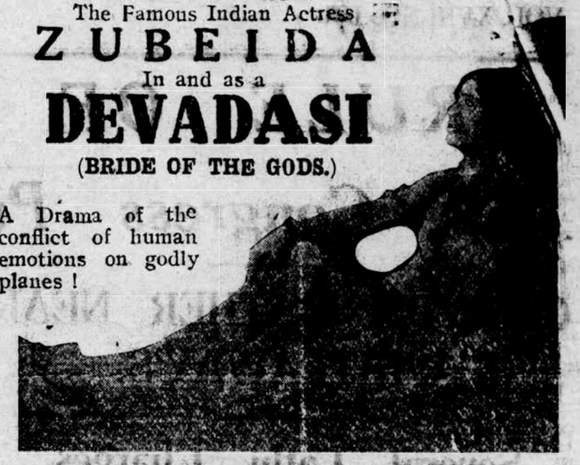
Bombay, dated 16th June, 1930.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Tayaballi Lookmanji.
963

AMUSEMENTS.

RIALTO CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PHENOMENAL CROWDS!
The Famous Indian Actress
ZUBEIDA
In and as a
DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS.)

A Drama of the conflict of human emotions on godly planes!



A SUPERB INDIAN DRAMA!
Produced by the ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PEOPLE STILL CROWDING!
THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Famous Stars of Broadway—
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer All TALKING PICTURE
The DUNCAN SISTERS in It's A Great Life!
All Talking, Singing Dancing Marvel with
COLOUR SCENES.

TO-DAY
At 6-30 & 10 P. M.
at the
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End).
'Phone: 41561.
"Captain Swagger"
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
and
SUE CAROL
also
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
FANCY THAT—COMEDY.
MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "PLOW BOY"—CARTOON.
Reduced prices for all performances.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TIN GODS
featuring
THOMAS MEIGHAM
RENEE ADOREE
Drinking the dregs of the earth and about to strike dead bottom, A Cabaret Dancer shows him the light.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING ROMANCE IN
OLD ARIZONA
featuring
EDMUND LOWE
WARNER BAXTER
DOROTHY BURGESS
Here are three of the greatest characters—the most vivid personalities that stage or screen has ever known.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"GOOD TIME CHARLEY"
featuring
HELENE COSTELLO
WARNER OLAND
CLYDE COOK
Glamorous Story of a Song and Dance man and his Dancing Daughter.

COMMENCING FROM 21ST JUNE
THE CONQUEROR
Featuring
Miss GOHAR Jr.
and
MASTER VITHAL
supported by
Messrs. KHAN AND ELIZER
THE CONQUEROR
A tale of old Rajputana recounting heroic deeds, dauntless bravery of the Rajputs, their clans and internal feuds.
True mirror of Rajput life.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Time and rates as usual

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will also be held at 8-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

Dr. D. G. Thakur died on 15th June, 1930 at 4 a.m. at his residence at Parel, Bholwada, Bombay. May God give peace to his soul.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 15th idem and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

The s.s. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 14th instant.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

will be held in
THE COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL, to-morrow WEDNESDAY, 18th JUNE, at 6-30 p.m.
when an Address on

THE GREAT WAR OF 1914.

and its relation to the
COMING WORLD CRISIS
will be given by

MR. R. T. NAISH.
(Anglican Layman)
Author of the "Midnight Hour & After," etc.

COME AND BRING A FRIEND.

MEETING TO SUPPORT SAKLATWALA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Public Meeting at Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday the 19th inst. at 6-15 p.m. to support Mr. Sapurji Saklatwala's candidature for the House of Commons when Dr. Deshmookh Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr Dinsha Irani solicitor, Mrs. Goshesh Captain, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others will deliver short speeches. Admission will be by tickets costing Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 which can be had at Cowasji Jehangir Hall from 4-30 to 7 p.m. Proceeds will go to Saklatwala's Election Fund.

HELP FOR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Shri Samajanik Gujarati Amateurs are giving a benefit performance "Vijaya Danka" in aid of Bombay Prantik Sewadal to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Theatre Grant Road under the patronage of Shreemati Lilavati Munshi.

Tickets can be had at the Theatre. The performance is a new enterprise of Doctors, graduates and Collegian Amateurs, and it is hoped that it will have a splendid response from Bombay Public.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 16.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea monsoon is vigorous in the Konkan and active in Malabar, rainfall having extended in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. A region of shallow low pressure exists over the north Central Provinces and the adjourning parts this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in west Rajputana, west Central India, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in the Central Provinces, the south-west Punjab, south Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast with a few falls in the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Mysore and south-east Madras. Skies are overcast in the Konkan and Malabar, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, and lightly to moderately clouded generally elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the south-west Punjab, Rajputana and south Hyderabad, and drier in Berar and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 106 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the north Deccan and the Cental Provinces.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 2.07", Total from 1st June to date 3.45", (392" below normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 3.40", Total from 1st June to date 5.68".

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 2.10" Total from 1st June to date 3.77".

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

Government Appoint A Committee.

We understand that the Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee presided over by Mr. G. Wiles, Financial Secretary, to investigate into the working of the Cotton Contracts Act and the position of cotton trade generally. The Committee will consist of the following, besides the Chairman: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Hirachand Venechand Desai, Mr. W. Raymond, Mr. A. Fodiadi, Mr. Kishenprasad, Mr. Shivaprasad Joshi, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr. Durgadutta Sawalka and Rao Saheb G. S. Shirhatti.

It is understood that while the Committee will consider questions regarding the Constitution and Functions of the East India Cotton Association under the Cotton Contract Act and investigate into its working and its by-laws, it will not consider whether the Cotton Contracts Act itself and The East Indian Cotton Association should continue.

Mr. Mathurdas Vasanji, who was invited to join the Committee, declined the invitation.

DICTATORS' DECISION CONFIRMED.

—:o:—

Mahajan Association's Meeting

—:o:—

Regarding the clearing rate fixed at Rs. 245 for Broach J.-A. delivery under the Mahajan Association, by the Dictator some bears had protested against it and at a general meeting was called to-day under the resolution of the Managing Committee.

It was resolved after some discussion, that the Mahajan saw no reason to disturb, the clearing fixed by the Dictator, under the extraordinary powers vested in him and confirmed the same.

It was also decided that with regard to future clearing a deputation of five members should be appointed to meet the Dictators with a view that he might, if he so desired, make some concessions regarding the future clearings.

It is understood that the last clearing will pass off smoothly.

SAKLATWALLA ELECTION FUND.

—:o:—

The following amounts have been received in this office:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	697
Sympathisers	59
Mr. N. Dhunjeeshaw	10
A Parsi Sympathiser	51
Mr. N. D. Sethna	10
A sympathiser	10
Mr. Naipal Vasaya	100
A sympathiser	51
Mr. G. N. Mudiman	51
Mr. S. S. Yellamalli	15
Sha. Maneckji Pitamber	25
A sympathiser	10
Mr. V. A. Shetty	5
Mr. N. S. Swdzee	5
Mr. S. D. Manvee	5
Mr. D. R. Jhaveri	5
Mr. M. M. Tarikeri	5
Mr. Rajmal Kasturchand	5
Mr. J. S. Savnur	5
Mr. Narsee Tejpal	5
Mr. Kerwrappa Kulkarni	5
Mr. S. A. Pirjade	2
Mr. Y. D. Sayed	1
Mr. P. K. Attave	1
Mr. Damjee Cooverji	2
Mr. V. N. Joshi.	5
Total	1,145

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Hindustani Merchants' Decision.

At an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Hindustani Merchants' Association held on Sunday the following resolutions were unanimously passed and adopted.

It is resolved that every member attending the meetings of the various committees of this association should come dressed in purely Swadeshi clothes. Members in foreign clothes will be deprived of their votes.

In view of the present political situation the meeting resolves that foreign cloth should be boycotted.

This meeting further resolves that no member of this Association should purchase any foreign cloth directly or indirectly. Also no member should consign foreign cloth to up-country constituents in any manner whatsoever. All members having on their hands foreign cloth for ready delivery as well as indented goods ordered prior to the 16th of April 1930 should submit their lists to the committee. After making due inquiries into the lists the committee will issue necessary circulars amongst the members permitting them to purchase and consign to up-country such goods as may be mentioned therein.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON.

Absence Of More Than 12 Months To Forfeit Franchise.

"INDIANS ASK FOR PRIVILEGES": SAYS PASSFIELD

LONDON, June 15.

Lord Passfield has telegraphed to the Officer administrating Government of Ceylon regarding the delimitation and preparation of voters' roll in connection with constitutional reforms. The despatch refers to apprehension in India and Government of India's protests against the modification of franchise proposals submitted by the Constitution Committee.

The Imperial Government thinks that protests are based on misapprehension and it does not consider proposals involve racial discrimination against Indians.

Nevertheless the Imperial Government thinks it desirable to make certain modification in form in which the relevant provisions shall be expressed. The Imperial Government agrees that certificates of permanent settlement in Ceylon granted to Indians shall not be cancelled if holder pays visit to India for a period not exceeding twelve months.

INDIANS ASK "PRIVILEGES".

The despatch states that the Ceylon franchise proposals have excited considerable apprehension in India and representations have been received from Government of India protesting against any modification of proposals which were submitted by the Special Commission on Constitution. These protests appear to be based on a misapprehension of Ceylon Government's proposals and of feeling in Ceylon from where they originated.

But the Government have thought it right to take whole question into careful consideration. They would not feel justified in agreeing to any substantial modification of the proposals which formed essential part of reform scheme accepted by the Ceylon Legislative Council. These proposals do not seem to the Government to involve any racial discrimination against Indians whereas some of Indian protests amount in effect to claim to position of privilege rather than equality.

MODIFICATIONS.

With a view however to removing any avoidable cause of misunderstanding His Majesty's Government has thought it desirable to make certain modifications in form, in which relevant provisions are to be expressed. They have decided accordingly to omit from order-in-Council the requirement of explicit renunciation by applicant for certificate of permanent settlement or any claim to special protection by any Government other than that of Ceylon.

Inclusion of this requirement would serve no practical purpose since in fact no Indian with necessary five years' residence in Ceylon would be entitled to claim special protection in question and as it has given rise to much misunderstandings, the balance of advantage lies in its omission.

ACT OF RENUNCIATION.

The despatch adds further: While it is proposed in your despatch that an applicant for certificate should renounce also his claim to any statutory rights and privileges or exemptions, to which residents of all races and communities are not entitled, His Majesty's Government have adopted an alternative method of providing an order-in-Council that a holder of certificate while registered as a voter shall not be entitled to claim any rights or privileges or exemptions which, under law of Ceylon, are not common to all British subjects resident in the Island.

This in effect will remove the necessity for a formal act of renunciation by each individual applicant. His Majesty's Government wishes to make it clear there is no intention of repealing or amending to detriment of Indians any of laws of Ceylon affecting their position or privileges, nor of abrogating or lessening powers and function of the Agent of Government of India, or of the Controller of Immigrant Labour.

It follows from my despatch, dated October 10th, that any Bill diminishing or abrogating any of the existing conditions or privileges of Indian immigrants would fall in the category of those to which the Governor could not assent unless he has previously obtained instructions of the Secretary of State on it, or unless it contained a suspending clause.

I have been asked to give an assurance that a holder of certificate of permanent settlement who has declared his intention of settling in Ceylon shall not be subjected to any penalty other than forfeiture of franchise, if he pays visit to India, which he intends in good faith to be of short duration, but which he extends beyond the prescribed limit. His Majesty's Government agrees that this assurance can probably be given, but they are not prepared to extend beyond twelve months the period of absence from the Island permissible without cancellation of certificate.—Reuter.

BHENDI BAZAR FIRING.

—:o:—

Mr. Coghlan's Evidence.

Mr. J. Coghlan, Deputy Commissioner, gave his evidence at the adjourned inquest on five victims of Bhendy Bazar Firing:

Mr. Coghlan, said that he arrived at Bhendi Bazar at about 10-15 p.m., in consequence of a telephone message that the police quarters were being heavily stoned by a riotous Mahomedan mob. He at once ordered some armed police to proceed to the spot. The road in front of the quarters was littered with stones. Witness notified a small police party at the tram junction. It was nearly surrounded by a mob which was shouting and throwing stones. Some Mahomedan gentleman and witness tried to pacify the crowds, but the latter became more turbulent. Stones began to rain more heavily on the police, and witness was hit on the ankle. The Mahomedan gentleman said witness could not pacify the crowds. About this time, the mob made an attempt to set fire to a window of the police quarters on the ground floor adjoining a bye-lane. The lane was occupy by a determined mob, bent an incendiarism and on injuring the police officers at the corner of the quarters. Mr. Sharpe (Deputy Commissioner) who was there gave orders to the officers to open fire. About four to six rounds were fired and the mob retreated. The fire was extinguished. But shortly afterwards, the mob came on again. Again the officers opened fire, and again the mob retreated. Bonfires were now being lit on the road, which was being barricaded with large boulders and wire nets. Tramway lamps were smashed and the Fire Brigade which turned up was also stoned.

Witness said the first firing was resorted to in order to protect the lives of the officers. The second had two-fold purposes. One was to protect their own lives and to disperse the mob, which was very violent. The firing only drove the mob back from the immediate vicinity of the police quarters. The armed police were sent to the J. J. Hospital corner, but they were heavily stoned on their way, and they had to open fire. Some forty to fifty rounds were fired by the armed police before the crowd dispersed.

STOP PRESS.

SURAT, June 16.

Dr. Surajlal Parikh of Bulsar, who succeeded Mr. Nathubhai G. Desai as chairman of the Taluka Congress Committee, has been arrested on a charge of sedition to-day by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Mr. Nathubhai Desai has been convicted under Section 177 I. P. C. and sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default four months' further imprisonment.

It is reliably understood that 5 prominent men of Untadi village, Mohanlal Lalbhai, Manibhai Ranchhodji, Lalbhai Ranchhodji, Bhimbhai Shankerji and Haribhai Mohanbhai, all Anavils by caste who were arrested on the charge of harbouring and helping the Dharasana raiders and released subsequently on bail, will defend themselves at their trial and 4 pleaders have been briefed on their behalf. Mr. Jewel, the Magistrate has postponed the case to July 2 on the application of the accused to move the High Court to transfer the case to another court. The accused are asked to show cause why each of them should not be bound over to be of good behaviour for one year, in sums of Rs. 500 personal recognizance and two sureties of like amount.—A. P.

DELHI, June 16.

Dr. Sukhdev, a prominent Congress worker, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A. He was classed as A Class prisoner.—Free Press.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT CHURCH GATE.

—:o:—

Instantaneous Death Of Deputy Station Master.

At about 8.30 on Moday morning, a shocking accident took place at the Church-Gate Station, when the Deputy Station Master Mr. Ratilal Doorlabhdas was crushed to death by the Kathiawar Express. It appears that Mr. Ratilal was on duty on Monday and was attending to his wirk in the Suburban Ticket Office, which is situated near the level crossing of the Church-Gate Station. At about 8.30 a.m. he came out from the booking office and was trying to go to the other side by crossing the railway lines, when he was knocked down and run over by the Kathiawar Express. His death was instantaneous. Not ony his head was cut off from the trunk, but the body itself was cut into five pieces. Mr. Ratilal was only thirty-two years old and belonged to the Dasha Lad Bania Community.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR PICKETERS.

—:o:—

Cancel The Ordinance.

The "Tribune", writes:—

Nothing could be more significant than the decision of the piece-goods merchants of Burra-bazar in Calcutta to close their shops for four days as a protest against the alleged police assault on the picketers and the passers-by on June 10 and their appeal to the Government to repeal the Ordinance for the prevention of picketing. It was ostensibly in the interests of these merchants and their class that the Ordinance was promulgated, and yet the Ordinance has been at work for only a few days when these very people ask the Government to take it back. The reason is perfectly clear. Not only does the manner or enforcing the Ordinance cause a natural revulsion of feeling in men who, after all, are as much Indians as the picketers, but they have the sense to see that no amount of pickting can ever do them the harm which the punishment of peaceful picketers in their supposed interest is bound to cause them.

And while on this subject may we draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the painful impression which the arrest of and the dispronportionately heavy sentences passed on peaceful picketers of liquor shops is producing on all sections of public opinion in India? The feeling against the use of liquor is incomparably stronger and more deep-rooted in the average Indian than even the feeling against the use of foreign cloth. The boycott of foreign cloth is an economic and political movement; the boycott of liquor shops is an essentially moral and social movement. One would have thought that the Government would itself be in sympathy with this movement and would rather encourage than try to forcibly suppress the peaceful picketing of liquor shops. It is within our own certain knowledge that many Indian officials are profoundly in sympathy with this movement. And yet within the last few days peaceful picketers of liquor shops have not only been arrested in all parts of the country in which the Ordinance is in force, but sent to prison for terms which, on the face of them, are outrageously heavy. In its own interest no less than in that of India the Government should lose no time in cancelling or substantially modifying the Ordinance.

THE INDIAN MIRACLE.

—:o:—

Mr. Brockway's Warning To British Govt.

—:o:—

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from its London correspondent under date June 12.

Writing in the "New Leader" on the report Mr. Brockway says that most significant feature of Indian nationalism to-day is its development from a sectional to a mass movement, sweeping away like a flood separate channels of race, religion and caste.

The miracle is happening before our eyes in a triumph of sentiment so genuine that it is conquering the complexity and coma of India. This development is making the Simon Report of little value to India, however important as an educational document to Britain.

The Commission was fated from the outset. Labour Party improved its procedure but would have done much better if it had kept out altogether. Participation in the Commission has tied Labour's tongue on the fundamental issue and this has meant that a justifiably impatient India has rushed on to revolt involving the Labour Party in the shame of becoming responsible for the sternest repression since the Mutiny. The Cabinet has practically committed itself to the report by taking Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee into the Government.

The Round Table Conference is already under sentence of death. If the recommendations fall short of responsible government, they will give the final fatal blow.

SHREE LAD YUVAK MANDAL

SWADESHI BAZAR

ZAVERI BAG, KALBADEVI ROAD

From 21—6—30 to 30—6—30.

A FEW SPACES TO LET FOR Advertisements.

SEE Mr. KAHANDAS ON THE SPOT

From 9 to 10-30 A. M.

THE UNIQUE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, Canning Street, :: :: :: :: CALCUTTA

The Company's Progressive Record Speaks for itself. Even on most stringent valuation, Bonus of Rs.50/- per thousand has been declared for the quinquennium.

Indian Life Insurance Companies are growing into National Institutions, and UNIQUE is contributing its quota towards such growth.

Those who contemplate Insuring or Life Insurance Field Servic eare. requested to apply for particulars to :—The Sole Agents Messrs UGANDA COTTON TRADING Co., Ltd., 65, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 16.

Previous Closing Rate	13.39
To-day's Opening Rate	13.27
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	12.97
Difference	—42
Broach Expectation J-A Rs.	240
Broach Expectation A/M Rs.	240

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 16.

Previous Closing Rate	7.30
To-day's Opening Rate	7.00
Difference	—.30
To-day's Closing Rate	6.94
Difference	—.36

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 16.

Silver Ready	15	11	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver Forward	15	7	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 16.

Without Duty	45	4	0
With Duty	45	6	0

AN APPEAL

To The

SHAREHOLDERS and CLIENTS

OF

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

THE CENTRAL BANK is to-day the largest Bank established in India, and has the good fortune to possess 22,000 Shareholders and about 50,000 clients, in Bombay alone.

We now want to see the number of our clients doubled. This is but possible! Let each of our clients introduce only one fresh account, and our object is achieved!

Your active co-operation is solicited.

S. N. POOHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 16.

3 Months Discounts 2 15/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 11/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5 p.c.
One Month 4½ p.c.
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—:o:—

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Bombay, June 16.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930.

BOYCOTTING INDIA.

—:o:—

Ever since Lord Irwin decided to act on the discredited maxim of "resolute rule and no nonsense" not a day has passed without evoking protests even from quarters that have nothing to do with the policy of the Congress. These protests have now gathered so much volume as to embrace almost every important non-Congress man or organisation. Independent men have condemned official excesses wherever they got an opportunity of witnessing them. Liberals and other moderates, many of them Ex-Executive Councillors, Ministers and Government representatives abroad, and all of them officially admired for their sanity and moderation have made no secret of their opposition to Government's policy of repression. Nor have they hesitated to acknowledge the fact that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress represent a Nation's irrepressible yearning for freedom. So is the case with other sections of the Indian population; while there is not a single Indian to whom Government can point, without apology, as having expressed his full agreement with the career on which they have chosen to embark.

The Indian mercantile community that had hitherto studiously avoided plunging itself as a body into politics has spoken frankly. Indeed, considerng that it embodies the so-called "stable elements" of the Indian Society, it has spoken with uncompromising frankness. It has condemned Government's attitude towards India's commercial and industrial aspirations in language that could not be bettered even by a confirmed extremist. But who is to blame? In a letter to the Government of India protesting against the Ordinance regarding picketing the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has dealt with the history of the treatment the Cotton Industry in India has been receiving. It shows how by 1840. "India was reduced by the policy practised by the Government in regard to Tariffs, Sea-Customs and Inland duties, from a manufacturing to an agricultural country supplying raw-materials to and importing manufactured cotton goods from Great Britain." It also shows how the progress of Indian Cotton mill industry was impeded by the imposition of the excise duty, while the 'ruinous ratio' and Imperial Preference are too recent to have been forgotten. But, as we have already suggested, the protest of merchants is not confined to enactments alone. They too have been swept by the wave of national aspirations More. They have proclaimed in unmistakable terms their views regarding Mahatma Gandhi and his movement. We published sometime ago the representation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to this effect To-day we publish the views of the Northern India Merchants who have warned Government that repression is no remedy and that Gandhiji alone can deliver the goods. In this connection it is significant that the piece-goods merchants both of Bombay and Delhi have no sympathy with Government although they stand to gain by the latest of the Viceregal Ordinances.

But the Government seem to have decided to ignore the "insurgence of national aspirations". Despatches from Simla correspondents indicate clearly that Government propose to boycott the Congress. The 'Statesman's" correspondent states positively that neither Lord Irwin nor Mr. Wedgwood Benn attaches much significance to the participation of Congressmen in the London conference. This is further confirmed by the correspondent of the "Hindu" who also adds the significant news that the basis of discussion at the Conference "will be a scheme for the ultimate goal of Dominion Status"—not immediate. Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn are, therefore, trying to rally the Musalmans and those "stable elements" that will be satisfied with a scheme for the "ultimate goal" of Dominion Status. They are forgetting that the majority of Muslims have returned to the Congress fold. They are also forgetting that both the sane and the stable elements of the country have pronounced themselves as committed to a constitution giving India "the substance of Independence", and have, further repeatedly declared that Gandhiji alone can deliver the goods. If, therefore Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn decide to boycott the Congress, they will be boycotting India herself and inspite of Mr. Jinnah, the Round Table Conference will meet with exactly the same fate as the Simon Commission. Do Government really fail to appreciate the grave and ominous import of the spectacle of a Conference regarding India with the country's leaders in jail? And do those who are still hesitating whether they should join the Conference, which is not attended by Mahatma Gandhi on his terms, realise that if they go to London, they will be denounced by the country as traitors to its cause—and disowned?

"SENTENCE OF DEATH".

—:o:—

Pretending to be oblivious of the "insurgence of national aspirations" in this country, the bureaucracy, particularly its branch consisting of the Simla Olympians, busies itself with the holding of legislative sessions and the invitations to the Round Table Conference. Its apologists in the Anglo-Indian Press and in Fleet Street are endeavouring to persuade the British public that it does not at all matter if the Congress stands aloof from the Conference, that it is possible by the issue of one Ordinance after another to keep the national movement in check. But the British public will repent too late if it fails to profit by the repeated warnings of men like Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Brailsford who can visualise the situation in India with unprejudiced minds.

Writing in the "New Leader" Mr. Brockway says that the Round Table Conference is "already under sentence of death." So long as the MacDonald Government refuse to take courage in both hands and announce to the Indian people that the Conference will be fully representative and will meet only to give India the "substance of independence," there is no possibility of any honourable understanding between Britain and India. Mr. Brailsford, discussing the future of the Labour Government in the same journal, particularly in relation with their Indian policy, warns them that the only way out of the present 'impasse in India is for them to initiate a policy of conciliation and to open up negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi. Otherwise, he says, they can hold their Conference—"but India will not be there." It is significant that the Left wing of the Labour Party views the Indian situation in clearer perspective than Official Labour. Mr. Brockway gives the clue to the unhappy position in which the latter finds itself in the following analysis of the position of British Labour regarding India. He says: "Participation in the Commission has tied Labour's tongue on the fundamental issue and this has meant involving the Labour Party in the shame of becoming responsible for the sternest repression since the Mutiny." We hope the rank and file of British Labour will soon appreciate Mr. Brockway's penetrating analysis of the Indian situation when he says: "The most significant feature of Indian Nationalism to-day is its development from a sectional to a mass movement, sweeping away like a flood separate channel of race, religion and caste." But the British people are told in Vol. I of the Simon Report that those cleavages of race, religion and caste still endure. Between this selfish view and Mr. Brockway's straightforward study of the Indian situation, Britain will have to make her choice. If she elects to adopt the former and proceeds to "impose" reforms on India on the policy of divide and rule, she should understand that the Indian people will have nothing to do with those reforms at any stage or in any form. India is out to secure the "substance of independence" and she will persue her struggle till the goal is reached.

A MAGISTRATE "EXPLAINS" JAIL RULES.

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We have already drawn attention to the complete lack of any uniformity in the classification and treatment of political prisoners throughout the country. That there is confusion (let us be charitable) in the official mind regarding the meaning of the rules is evident from the amazing interpretation of a "better class" prisoner—it is the same thing as "special class" or "political"—given by Mr. H. D. Bhanot, District Magistrate of Sarghoda in the Punjab. It appears that an undertrial political prisoner Dr. Lehva Singh, President of the Local Congress Committee, applied for treatment as a special class prisoner. But the application, although endorsed by the trying Magistrate, was rejected by Mr. Bhanot, for, he saw no reason to classify him as a "better class" prisoner. He insists on the phrase "better class" evidently to give point to his argument for treating the doctor as "C" class prisoner.

But what an argument! "The mere fact that the accused is a doctor, municipal commissioner, or president of the District Congress Committee or pays a small sum as incometax (he does not specify the "small sum") is no proof of the fact that his mode of living is definitely superior to the ordinary men of the population." This all-wise tingod, as also many of his confreres elsewhere, requires a concentrated lesson not only in the meaning and spirit of jail rules but also in the desirability of assuming a less haughty and snobbish attitude of mind. This is rendered all the more urgent by the "mere fact" of his being—unfortunately—a District Magistrate. Will the Government of Lord Irwin ask Local Governments to do the needful? But we are forgetting—Mr. Haig.

FREE FROM THE INCUBUS

—:o:—

In his final report, which a Reuter's message from Berlin states is as long as an average novel, Mr. Gilbert Parker, Agent-General for Reparations under the Dawes Plan, says that Germany has paid her reparation charges fully but "certain extravagance as regards public expenditure has resulted in a long series of budget deficits." He advises Germany that her first duty is to reform public finances and there is no doubt that the German Government, aided in the onerous task by all responsible political elements in the country, will concentrate its attention on effecting drastic reduction in public expenditure, now that it is free from the incubus of war debts. How heavy the burden has been is related at length in Mr. Parker's report. For the five annuity years Germany has paid nearly eight milliard gold marks. Attempts have been made by Ministers of Finance of the Reich in the successive coalition cabinets to reduce public expenditure, a drastic proposal being to reduce by 10 per cent all salaries. But it is significant that no reduction was ever contemplated in the heavy outlay for the provision of workmen's insurance and other ameliorative schemes of social welfare.

THE NEW TURKEY.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

II.*

(A journalist confrere very kindly supplies the following most interesting abstract translations from the Turkish Press dealing with subjects of c'ose interest to us in India.—G. K. N.)

"Hayat", September 15, 1929.

We quote below some sections from an article by the Minister of Education again dealing with some important phases of education in Turkey:

"Economic developments are necessary for the propagation of education; likewise education is necessary for the development of economic conditions."

Educational policy has passed through three stages in almost all countries. In the first stage, the schools served to produce men who were capable of teaching spiritual and religious duties and at the same time endeavoured to teach religious doctrines to the people and children. In the second place, schools passed from this merely spiritual state into the hands of philogogues and pphilosophers, and took rational form. Education was mostly literary and aesthetic, and the idea of national home took the sanctity of a religious doctrine. Then came the third state, namely the stage of Encyclopaedic Science, in which the schools teach language, history, mathematics and natural science.

PRACTICAL ASPECT OF EDUCATION.

In these last years education has been changing further on realistic and practical lines. By the Universities are being established technical schools. Formerly the secondary schools were regarded merely as steps to the universities; to-day they are preparing men capable to enter life and business directly. In place of the old high annd aristocratic education, a democratic scientific and practical education is being emphasised.

Our education system is on the second and third stages still at the present time. It does not coincide with the eccnomic needs of the country. The graduates of our secondary schools cannot play any role in our business life; they are capable to attend the University courses only; our education to-day is aristocratic, a rich man's education! As a result of this system, we are producing a class of educated people who cannot reconcile their education with life, and consequently feel discontented and miserable ... . We must immediately increase the number of secondary technical schools which will create new forces usable for production. We must found commercial schools where pupils of both sexes may attend after they finish their primary education, and in three or four years they may be prepared to manage a business house, or serve as clerks in the banks, or at the Departments of Finance of the Government.

FARM-SCHOOLS.

So we need schools to train farmers, to teach silk-raising; also schools to train surveyors of land, health officers, and to teach the principles of ordinary commerce and industries. Our villagers ought to be supplied with farm-schools to teach the villagers during the winter months—we need schools providing teaching in languages, book-keeping, economic engineering, etc. The Government ought to take steps to open such schools everywhere.

Besides these, we need special organizations among the people to popularise knowledge and foster intellectual development. Even in countries where education has much progressed, as Switzerland, France, Germany and America, there are many such societies and movements. Our deputies and leaders in the country have great responsibilities in organizing such societies. "Victory belongs to those nations who have organized schools and prosperous families," says Pavlsea. This must be the aim of our education in the country; namely, to produce economically happy families. Then our schools and education also shall be the highest in every way."

"VAKIT" January 17, 1930.

Some notes on the plan of the Government to open reading rooms.

PEOPLES' READING ROOMS.

"The Government has decided to open "Peoples' Reading Rooms" in all the cities. The purpose is to help the intellectual development of the people, guarding them against the influence of low places. People will come to these Reading Rooms and will find useful material on all lines. Smoking is prohibited in these rooms. Tea or coffee also will not be served. These rooms will be used sometimes for conferences on useful subjects. Western literature also may be provided for reading. Especially in the villages these rooms will be used for the enlightenment of the villagers on all matters of civic, political, national importance."

There is an exceedingly interesting intrduction by an eminent Turk, Jami Bey, to the new Turkish translation of "Titus" of Florence Kingsley, published by the Publication Department of the American Board. It indicates clearly how the study of the Bible and the life of Jesus Christ has been influencing a sincere Moslem mind. We quote the following statement:

STUDY OF CHRISTIAN IDEAL.

"The life of Jesus and his tragi death which form the theme of this book is undoubtedly one of the most important events of history. The author has told me the story of this wonderful life in vivid colours, based on the Four Gospels, with quotations from the Gospel texts; moreover he has described beautifully all the scenery of the Palestinian hills and valleys, lakes and gardens, and has succeeded in directing the social conditions of these times in all its phases.

Without doubt a most important stage in the course of Jewish people who have had such a great history, is the epoch when Jesus lived. We see there idolotrous Rome taking Canaan under her strong paws; the children of Israel who had been waiting for ages for the Messiah and the Kingdom of God, divided into parties among themselves; the Priests of the Temple, the Sanhedrin, the wealthy and ungodly Saducees, leaning on the support of the Roman Legions and Governors, following passionately their own selfish interests, the fanatic Pharisees losing themselves in excessive Bibliolatory, in the letter of the Law; the common people in despair and anxiety; yet the external life of the Jewish people running just as usual: the temple being filled for religious ceremonies; the Sanhedrin holding its sessions with great pomp; hundreds of thousands of people visiting Jerusalem at the Feasts! All this has been pictured before our eyes in this book. Then also the poor and the simple folks gather-

(Continued on page 6.)

*Previous article appeared on the 7th instant.

BRITAIN AND INDIA.

Tragedy Of Lost Opportunities.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

"The peculiar force of the tragedy (in India) lies in the fact that the most civilized Empire of the West should have failed after a decade of opportunity to come to an understanding with a leader of Gandhi's supreme generosity and fairness."—New York "World."

Lost opportunity is indeed the tragedy of India. With such a man as Gandhi exercising such control over the masses of the Indian people as no man in history has ever before exercised over any people, it needed but a little good spirit and a high degree of statesmanship on the part of Britain's leaders to settle the Indian question amicably and permanently. At any time in the last ten years co-operation with Gandhi instead of hostility against him would have brought about reconciliation and peace. Is it the irony and curse of empire that it cannot thus act? Twice at least in these ten years the door of hope has swung wide open. The first time was in 1919, when Gandhi, a loyal subject of the Empire, led his people in a glad and grateful expectation of reward for their fidelity during the Great War. Constitutional reforms had been promised. Any fulfillment of promises would have moved India to new loyalty; but these promises, instead of being fulfilled, were flouted by Lloyd-George, Liberal. The second opportunity came in 1924, when Gandhi, released from prison, retired from active political leadership to take up the work of social and religious reforms. Here was an unexampled change to meet the Mahatma in his retirement, and unite with his movement of internal reform an imperial movement for improved political relationships. This chance was thrown away by Baldwin and Birkenhead, Tories. Last year came a third and in this case last opportunity to co-operate with Gandhi and thus avoid a catastrophe that may well wreck the Empire and shake the very foundations of the world. This opportunity was lost by MacDonald, Laborite. What difference does it seem to make, in the hour of great crises, whether we have Liberals, Tories, or Laborites in office?

NOTES OE THE DAR.

—:o:—

Quite In The Dark.

A section of the British Press seems to be elated over the tributes of praise given to Vol. I of the Simon Commission's report by some American and French journals. This welcome is magnified in Fleet Street as a certificate to Britain that the "neutral world" appreciates her work of "trusteeship" in India. The "Week End Review" says that "the neutral world is judging the report very differently from Nationalist India". Will the "Week End Review" be ready to give prominence to the mature judgment of French journals like the "Populaire" or American journals like the "Nation" or "Unity" when both volumes of the report are available in France and America? It is remarkable that in spite of the censorship rigidly exercised by the Indian authorities over news sent out from India which is unpalatable to them, the truth about the Indian situation does sometimes percolate through to the outside world and although the inhabitants of the "neutral world" are in the dark about the Indian view, there are some of them who take care to ascertain what that view is and sympathise with it. This irritates the British but the sympathy with Indian aspiration is likely to be on the increase in the "neutral world", India's non-violent struggle having impressed it as something unique.

Brahmins, Bunnias, Warring Princes.

According to the "Morning Post," Swaraj "would have India go back to an anarchy in which a clique of Brahmins intrigued for power amid the rivalries of warring Princes." The compliment to Princes implied in this prophesy is worthy of special note as a typically Imperialistic return for faithful and loyal services. But, to proceed through the chapter of horrors which Swaraj would open. "The victory of Swaraj", the "Morning Post" says, "would mean for India the re-establishment of that dark and corrupt tyranny which had brought India to ruin before the advent of the East India Company". The East India Company, emphatically did not import British goods and lend money. It brought rather "British justice" to displace "the undisputed sway of the Brahmin and the money-lender". And "Gandhi is himself of the bunnia or money-lending caste, and his cry of "Back to the spinning wheel" is an epitome of the whole design "to restore the former sway." We ought to explain for the benefit of our readers that the "Morning Post" is the organ of the blue-blooded Tories, the gentlemen of England.

British Gold V. India's Soul.

The tragic consequences of Swaraj will not, however, be confined to India. "But" asks the "Post", "what would it mean to England?" For answer it quotes a Captain Ellam who has written a book "The Problem of India" by studying the problem, as the "Post" says, "where it ought to be studied—on the spot." We however need not try to localise "the spot" for it is in most frequent cases closed to Indians. Captain Ellam's answer is as follows: "An authority in the 'Financial Times' last January (1930), put the British investments in Indian loans and trade at £700,000,000,..... The first effects of Swaraj," here in this country would be not only heavy pecuniary loss but an enormous increase in the figures of unemployment owing to the falling off in the export of manufactured goods." Writing in the "Daily Herald" on Lord Rothermere's famous article Mr. Wilfred Wellock M.P. says "His article makes it clear that the issue in India is British gold v. India's soul". How true! And yet they would coerce Indians to believe that the mission of God's own Englishmen in India is a divine one.

A Thought For The Day.

"You may disagree with Mahatma Gandhi, you may rightly condemn his Civil Disobedience campaign, but you cannot ignore the fact that to millions of his countrymen and even to those who differ strongly from him, he is the personification of the yearning of the country and its struggle for Swaraj."

—Mr. G. A. NATESAN.

The Remedy.

Mother—"What are you doing with the alarm clock, Bobby?"
Bobby—"I'm taking it in to grandfather. His foot has gone to sleep."

DESH SEVIKAS PICKET TODDY SHOP AUCTION.

Poor Response From Bandra Bidders.

3 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

About 60 lady volunteers from the Villa Parle Satyagraha Camp picketed the auction sale of Toddy shops at Bandra on Monday morning.

About 600 shops in the Bombay Suburban District were offered for sale, but due to the picketing many of the intending bidders left the place and consequently only 60 shops could be auctioned and those too at considerably lower bids than those of previous years from women.

COLLECTOR PROTESTED.

As the sale was announced to take place on Monday at 11-0 a.m. at the Collector's bungalow about 60 lady volunteers reached that place at 10-0 a.m. The authorities also knew beforehand that there would be picketing, so they had brought a large number of Police and kept them ready.

The police formed a cordon infront of the Collector's bungalow and prevented the lady volunteers from proceeding to the place of auction. Volunteers tried to break the cordon but they were dispersed by the Police.

HOW THEY PICKETED.

Being prevented from reaching the spot where the auction was to take place, the volunteers started picketing at a distance and as soon as the intending bidders reached the place in motor cars and lorries they approached them and requested them not to bid for the shops.

As a result a good number of the intending buyers returned. The number of those who, despite the request of the Desh Sevikas, went in to bid for the shops was very small.

Looking at the successful picketing, some Excise Police were sent to the Railway Station from where they escorted the bidders in their motor cars. Even this did not deter the Desh Sevikas and they carried on picketing still more vigorously.

Upon this the police formed a cordon round a number of Sevikas to prevent their moving about and approaching the bidders.

But those Desh Sevikas who were out of the Police cordon found a new way of outwitting the police. They formed a counter cordon round the police who had surrounded some of their colleagues and started singing national songs.

This went on for some time and then the Police removed the cordon and allowed the Sevikas to go. By this time about 60 shops were auctioned. The remaining shops will be auction to-day (Tuesday). The Desh Sevikas intend to carry on their picketing.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

While the Desh Sevikas were allowed to go three volunteers viz. Messrs. Nanjee Haridas, Randive and Khaitan who were pursuading the bidders not to bid received attention from the police and were immediately put under arrest.

BOMBAY CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

Protest Against Picketing Ordinance.

To protest against the way the Viceregal Ordinance is executed in Bombay by the Police, the Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned twice on Monday.

The Corporation met at 3 p.m. to consider the June agenda and Mr. H. A. Lalji, the president, after signing the minutes of the last meeting, referred to the death of Mr. Dinshaw D. Daruwala, lately Drainage Engineer to the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved an adjournment of the House. He said they all knew that the Ordinance came into force that day. There were certain items connected with the Satyagraha campaign which shall be considered by the Corporation later on, but the Ordinance which had been put into force that day showed even to a stranger passing by Hornby Road near Whiteaway Laidlaw that it hardly gave credit to the Bombay city or the Bombay Police.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the proposition which was carried "nem con." The Corporation adjourned for an hour.

ADJOURNED AGAIN.

At 4 p.m. when the Corporation again met Dr. M. B. Velkar moved adjournment of the House which was seconded by Mr. Mulraj Karsandas. The proposition was carried and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

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SIMLA, June 16.

It is officially announced that the Governor-General has decided that the general election for the new Legislative Assembly should be held in September 1930 and that the notification calling upon constituences to elect members will be issued at suitable date to be decided later.

It is also announced that it is his intention to dissolve the Council of State on the eermination of the ensuing Simla Session and to direct that a general election for the new Council of State should be held in September concurrently with the elections for the new Assembly.—A. P.

BANDRA ENCOURAGE SWADESHI.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 16.

Heavy showers robbed us of a bigger audience at our meeting held at Bandra last night. But judging from the speeches, and the enthusiasm of those present, it was a success The meeting was presided over by Mr. Natarajan, and one of the best speeches given was that by Miss Mani Chubb, who spoke both eloquently and to the point.

R N

Mrs. Halliday an English resident of Bandra stepped forward, and emphatically announced her disagreement with the Simon Commission saying that India was a nation, judging from the splendid co-operation they had shown lately.

Mr. Parekh, a member of the Congress Party, addressing the Catholics in particular, told them that their position would be as secure, as the position of any other Indian, after the attainment of Swaraj.

The youngest speaker was Miss Aloo Dastur, who is only fifteen years old, and gave a very nice extemporare speech.

The Indian Catholics were a good percentage of the audience, and one lady was in a sari. One of them Mrs. Fernandes made a good speech.

Boycott Movement In Alibag

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(From a Correspondent.)

URAN, June 16.

The boycott movement here is very strong. The cloth merchants here have decided not to import foreign cloth. The sale of liquor has gone down by over 75 per cent. The Kolis of Karanja Mora and Uran having decided to abstain from drink.

JUNGLE SATYAGRAHIS ACTIVE.

—:o:—

More Centres Opened.

SANGAMNER, June 16.

Besides Sangamner the Maharashtra Jungle Satyagraha Committee has opened two other centres one at Sakri in West Khandesh and another at Akulkhede in East Khasdesh. A forth centre will shortly be opened in Baglan, in Nasik.

Leaders from Poona and Vile Parle paid a visit to the Satyagraha camp at Sangamner. About 25 women from agriculturists class enrolled their names yesterday as volunteers for Jungle Satyagraha at Sangamner.

The Jungle Satyagraha Committee has so far opened 20 sub-centres in two Talukas, viz., Akola and Sangamner.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN KOPERGAUM TALUKA.

—:o:—

(From A. Correspondent.)

KOPERGAON, June 15.

The police have arrested to-day, Vaman Shankar Chandwadkar of Kopergaum, Mugdal Balwant Dehadrai of Punatamba, and Messrs. Ramlal Halwai, Bothe, and Aodhat Maharaj of Rahatta under Sec. 117 I. P. C.

VILLAGE PROPAGANDA IN ALIBAG TALUKA.

—:o:—

The Publicity Department Maharashtra Satyagraha Committee Alibag writes:—

After the close of the salt-campaign volunteers went to village after village for propaganda as regards prohibition and boycott and met with tremendous success. There is hardly any village in the Taluka which has passed no resolution against drinking and the use of foreign cloth. Every where some fine is imposed upon any defaulter.

Some villages have taken a step further by giving up the use of foreign sugar and tea.

National flag is being hoisted on school buildings in every village.

Arrests At Hoshiarpur.

—:o:—

HOSHIARPUR, June 16.

Mr. Surendranath, Captain of the Volunteer Corps, and Thakaur Uddhamsingh, Secretary of the Congress Committee, were arrested under Sections 107 and 108, I. P. C.—Free Press.

RULE OF ORDINANCE BEGINS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1

batches of picketers arrived at intervals and were arrested.

At the Army and Navy Stores two more picketers arrived at 2 p.m. and were immediately arrested. Their place was taken by another pair of two ten minutes later, who were also arrested. Two more batches followed in succession, bringing the total to 8 arrests by 3 p.m.

Similarly, between 2 and 3 p.m 8 picketers were arrested at the Japanese Museum, 2 at Hoare and Co., and 4 at Asquith and Lord.

28 ARRESTED.

In addition to those who were arrested in the morning and sentenced, 28 more picketers were arrested in the Fort between 2 and 3 p.m.

The excitement had not subsided till late in the afternoon, and this was the greatest at Whiteaway Laidlaw were the police force is still stationed.

NAMES OF ACCUSED.

The following are the names of the 26 picketers who were sentenced to four months' R. I. under the new Ordinance.

1. Baburao Madhavrao Shede, 2. Gajanan Govind Karnik, (picketing Evans Frazer), 3. Bindeprasad Mathuraprasad, 4. Raghunath Narayen Iyer, (Sunbridge Co.) 5. Tricumlal Muljibhai Patel, 6. Babu Manilal (Leach and Weborny), 7. Sakharam Hanuman Salvi, 8. Narayan Navi, 9. Dayabhai Somnath Suklal (Asquith & Lord), 10. Nagwarlal Chunilal, 11. Telar Chagganlal, Mancheran, 12 Vasant Pore, 13. S. D. Potdar (Army and Navy Stores), 14. Lachmansingh Kissasingh, 15. Shanker Narayen (Japanese Museum), 16. Puappa Tukra, 17. T. A. Salian, 18. P. S. Krishna, 19. R. P. Shah, 20. K. Sanjiwan, 21. Bhailal Brijlal (Whiteaways), 22. Dindayal Rambaravsa, 23. Pancha Ovayya Shetti, (Karanjia and Co.), 24. Mathuradas Karsondas (Bhesania and Co.) 25 P. R. Chandranand, and 26. Kashinath R. Powar.

LATHI CHARGES IN EVENING.

—:o:—

The lathi charges by the police and the injury caused to some Parsis had so excited the Parsi residents of the locality that groups of people gathered near the Whiteaways, the Parsi Fire Temple and the Petit Library discussing the events of the afternoon when all of a sudden the sergeants ordered another lathi charge scattering the people. This was at about 7 p.m. when the shops were closed.

HIT IN PETIT LIBRARY.

Earlier in the day at 6 p.m. it is alleged that one sergeant even rushed into the Petit Library building chasing some people and hit a Parsi. Members rushed to his rescue and rendered first-aid to the injured.

While the Librarian was taking the complaint of members against the entry of the police sergeant a huge crowd gathered outside on the road. It was about 7-30 when again another lathi charge was ordered on the crowd which resulted in injury to more than 30 persons. Immediately Congress Red Cross Ambulance men appeared on the scene and removed the injured to the hospital. It is alleged that this lathi charge was ordered because some people jeered at and cried shame at the police when they were leaving the place. There was considerable excitement among the crowd, but a party of Congress volunteers came on the scene and forming a cordon, prevented the people from proceeding where the police were stationed and successfully induced them to disperse.

The police sergeants kept on patrolling the area till 8 p.m. when they were relieved by a party of soldiers who were posted to guard Whiteaway's premises

SECOND BATCH SENTENCED.

A second batch of twentyfive picketers who were arrested on Monday afternoon were immediately produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court and charged with defying the Picketing Ordinance.

All the accused refused to give their names and offered no plea.

One of the accused said that his name was Khandalawalla while another declared his name to be "Vande Mataram" amidst laughter.

The Magistrate sentenced them to four manths' rigorous imprisonment each.

Accused received the sentenced with cries of "Vande Mataram."

CONGRESS "DRY" CAMPAIGN IN THE CITY.

—:o:—

One Volunteer Arrested.

The picketing of liquor shops in the Byculla and Parel areas was continued by the Congress volunteers on Monday as usual from 3 to 9 p.m. The arrests in the Fort area earlier in the day had induced a general expectation that the liquor picketers would be also arrested, but this did not happen.

It seems that the police are now concentrating all their forces on the Fort area, and therefore they do not want to undertake the additional work at Parel.

A posse of about 25 police constables armed with lathis was posted near the Dadar Station opposite the Dadar Bar. In addition, a large number of police constables in plain clothes were moving about the area.

A VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

A volunteer picketing a toddy shop at Mazgam was arrested later in the day.

An incident at the Dadar Bar in the afternoon. A Christian customer insisted on going into the shop despite the earnest entreaties of the Sikh picketer who was posted at the door. The picketer, therefore, lay down on his back across the entrance, thus offering Satyagraha. The customer, however, was unmoved and callously put one foot on the prostrate picketer's stomach and walked into the shop. A Parsi gentleman remonstrated with the customer and also rebuked the shopkeeper for not protecting the picketer.

DHURANDHAR REMANDED.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar was placed before Mr. Khandalawala and remanded till to-morrow.

Mr. Narayan J. Manjrekar and Mr. Maneckial Gandni, editor of "Congress Bulletin", were arrested in Congress House on Monday afternoon.

VICTIMS OF LATHI CHARGES.

—:o:—

Due to the lathi charges of the police in all 41 persons were injured on Hornby Road between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Out of those 25 were treated on the spot by Congress Ambulance men, 10 were treated at the Congress Hospital as outdoor patients and 6 are being treated as indoor patients.

Out of the 6 indoor patients two are Parsis, one is a Bohra and three are Hindus. Out of the 10 outdoor patients 3 were Parsis, two were Muslims and five were Hindus. Among the 25 treated on the spot about ten were Parsis.

Those who are being treated as indoor patients have been injured on the heads, the injuries being the result of lathi blows. They had wounds which had to be dressed.

INTENSIVE PICKETING.

—:o:—

Desh Sevika At Mulji Jetha Market.

All the Sevikas met on Monday at Bhagwan Kalyanji's Wadi and their batches were reorganised in order to due intensive picketing. On Monday the picketing was resumed at the Mulji Jetha Market, where a batch under the leadership of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, with 16 other lady volunteers, did all the picketing.

RESPONSIVISTS' BELATED DECISION.

—:o:—

To Leave Legislatures.

NAGPUR, June 16.

The C. P. Marathi Responsivist Party at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution calling its members in the legislatures to tender resignation of their seats not later than June 13.

Dr. Moonje represents the Responsivist Party in the Assembly and has four respresentatives in the Provincial Councils.

The Nationalist Ministerial Party is expected to decide on the same course when it meets at Akola on June 28.—Free Press.

BATALA OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

BATALA, June 16.

Protesting against police beating, arrests and convictions of young picketers, the students are observing hartal. Consequently the schools remain deserted. Attempts of the authorities to induce guardians to make their wards go to school has so far proved unavailing. The school premises are strongly guarded.—Free Press.

COMPROMISE AT DELHI.

—:o:—

PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

DELHI, June 16.

As a result of the compromise between the Bazar Committee and the local Congress Committee, 23 cloth merchants have signed a pledge not to sell foreign cloth. Picketing has, therefore, been withdrawn from their shops. A Committee of six persons, three from the Congress Committee and three from the Bazar Committee, has been formed to watch the situation.—Free Press.

BEZWADA VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

"Andhra Patrika" Not To Be Prosecuted.

MADRAS, June 16.

The order against Sjt. Seshagiri Rao, editor of the "Andhrapatrika" to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for not declaring himself as printer and publisher of the "Andhra Patrika" has been revoked and further proceedings against him dropped.

Sjt. N. V. Rangachari and seven others were arrested at Bezwada, under Section 117 I. P. C. and 74 of the Salt Act and placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who convicted them to various terms of imprisonment. Rangachari got 30 months' rigorous imprisonment while Basevarajah of Jaggiapete 24 months' imprisonment.

The town observed a complete Hartal on the arrest of Sjt. Rangachari and others. A large crowd collected opposite the court compound. The Police charged them with lathis, several being injured.

Seven arrests were made at Tindivanam in connection with the recent disturbances. The Police force reinforced by reserve Police who are patrolling the town. —Free Press.

"MISS ENGLAND" DISASTER

—:o:—

Inquest On Segrave.

RUGBY, June 15.

At the Coroner's inquest on Segrave which formally opened yesterday, the counsel for Segrave's father, said that evidence as to the probable cause of disaster, was now available, and would be produced at the appropriate time. After the inquest had been adjourned, Lord Brecknock, on behalf of Marine Motoring Association, issued a statement signed by technical experts, who reported that they agreed that the boat-engine and transmission gear were all in perfect condition for the first two laps and part of the third. When, apparently, something happened to cause the disaster.

From examination of the boat before it sank, it appeared, the step on port side, was torn away. Later, the missing portion of the step was received, which furnished sufficient evidence to indicate the probable cause of disaster, namely, that the floating object was hit by the rear portion of the step, causing it to be torn off. Subsequently, it had been learned, that twenty minutes after the disaster, a waterlogged branch of a tree, approximately twenty feet long, and three inches in diameter, was picked up two hundred and fifty yards astern of the boat and as near as can be ascertained in its direct path.

The body of Salliwell, the Rolls Royce Company Engineer who was drowned when Miss England Second capsized, was recovered from Lake Windermere, this afternoon. In one of his hands was a piece of paper, while the other hand held a pencil. Apparently he was taking notes of the engine revolution, and speed, when the disaster occurred.—B. O. W.

LECTURE ON SWADESHI

—:o:—

Miraj State's Ban.

(From Secretary Congress Committee.)

MIRAJ, June 16.

A lecture on Swadeshi by Mr. D. V. Divekar, Editor "Marhatta" Poona was arranged here on Sunday last Mr. Shikhare requested the District Magistrate and the State Karbhari Mr. Joshi for permission. Permission was refused although Mr. Shikhare was prepared to abide by all usual conditions. Mr. Divekar decided on disobeying this order of the District Magistrate.

Mr. Divekar then delivered a very impressive speech under presidentship of Mr. Shikhare.

Before closing the meeting the president requested the people to make a bonfire of foreign caps and garments in protest of the injustice done by the State authorities in disallowing permission even for Swadeshi meeting. A great bonfire was lit by the president.

It is reported that Mr. Shikhare is to be soon arrested for breach of law.

Naujwan Sabha President Jailed For A Year.

—:o:—

SHEIKHUPURA, June 16.

Bhachanpal Bhatia, President of the Nawajiwan Sabha, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Security Section He was placed in "C" Class.

Mr. Harikishendas was arrested while he was travelling in train under Section 108, I. P. C. He preferred lock-up to bail. —Free Press.

JAPAN CONGRATULATES NADIR SHAH.

Reciprocal Messages Of Goodwill.

TOKYO, May 10.

By Mail.

At a public meeting of the Japanese people held in Toyko on the 11th November, 1929; the following resolutions were passed and transmitted to His Majesty Nadir Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan.

"Be it resolved that the Japnese people assembled at this meeting hereby express their extreme satisfaction at the news of the suppression of the rebellion in Afghanistan led by Baccah-i-Sako and offer their heartful congratulations to His Royal Majesty General Nadir Khan on his victory."

"Be it resolved that the Japanese people hereby express their ardent hope that the new regime under the able guidance of His Majesty Nadir Khan will be able to overcome satisfactorily all the difficulties and dangers which were threatening Afghanistan, and the like of which Japan had to face and successfully overcome at the time of the Meiji Restoration and led the mountain kingdom on its onward march to complete freedom and independence."

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Now the following reply has been received from the Court Secretary to His Majesty to the above resolutions:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 11th November, 1929, covering a copy of the resolution passed by the honoured gentlemen your worthy compatriots in connection with the conclusion of the resolution, establishment of the Afghan Kingdom and H. M. Muhamed Nadir Khan Shah's accession to the throne of Afghanistan, I have the honour to state that the said letter has been presented through me to His Royal Majesty, who was so pleased as to honour me with the direction to explain the following contents on His Majesty's behalf through your respected self to the honoured members of the said general meeting:—

"We accept with the greatest pleasure and express our gratitude for the most cordial sentiments and too excellent views of our oriental brothers with regard to the termination of the revolution in Afghan realm and for the kind hope for its future progress.

"We expect that Afghanistan may be productive of a glorious rank in the future and likewise we may express our pleasure for these ardent wishes and friendly concerns.

The Government of Afghanistan always views the noble Japanese nation and its illustrious government with due consideration and sincerely wishes for cordiality and intimacy with them and taking the progress of Japan as the progress of Asia, prays God for its solidity and ever day increment. Sd. Mahomed Nowrose, Secretary to the Royal Chamber, Kabul."—Free Press.

CHINESE GENERAL SHOT DEAD.

—:o:—

Body Guard's Confession.

LONDON, June 16.

Canton.—General Liuhuanyen, Governor of Kwangsi has been assassinated by members of his own bodyguard. The General was sitting for supper in his private room when the guard entered and shot him in the back from a close range. The General died while being taken to the hospital. The assassin dashed into the street but was caught by the police.

He confessed that the Commander of Kwangsi Communist rebels had offered him 10,000 dollars and rank of a Colonel if he killed Liuhuanyen.—Reuter.

GANJA SHOP PICKETERS

—:o:—

Assaulted And Jailed.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Sjt. Sashi Bhushan Ray, President, District Congress, Benodanda Jha, Secretary District Congress Committee, Lambodhar Mukkerhjee and Premethanath De, Congress workers at Rajahari who have been senntenced to one years' simple imprisonment have been removed to Rezaribagh Central Jail.

GANJA SMOKING.

Sjt. Rasiklal Guhatain of the Balurghat Satyagraha volunteers on picketing duty was arrested yesterday and underwent trial under sections 341 and 506 I. P. C. on the complaint of one Amiruddin Bopari, who as he stated was prevented from buying some ganja for medicine and was wrongfully restrained, criminally intimidated and assaulted too. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate who tried the case found the accused guilty under both sections and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 30 in default to undergo three weeks' R. I. and three weeks' S. I. and to be bound down for good behaviour for a period of six months with a surety for Rs. 100 in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment. Sjt Guha went undefended and preferred jail.

There was a disturbance yesterday before the ganja shops at Mymensingh when several picketers were severely assaulted by some customers. Picketers remained peaceful. One of the picketers received serious injuries. —Free Press.

DESHABANDHU DAS' BROTHER.

—:o:—

Prevented From Practising In Patna.

PATNA, June 15.

It is understood that a notice has been received in the Patna High Court of an application by Mr. P. H. Das for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council against the order of the High Court prohibiting him from appearing in any Court within the jurisdiction of that Court, in view of his long connection with it as a permanent Judge.—Free Press.

4 Ambala Volunteers Get One Year Each.

—:o:—

AMBALA, June 16.

Malik Sardar Khan and three other volunteers were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for picketing foreign cloth. They were placed in "C" Class.—Free Press.

19 MORE ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW.

—:o:—

Persistent Defiance Of Section 144.

LUCKNOW, June 16.

Yesterday a batch of Congress volunteers manufactured salt in front of the Congress Office. Also in accordance with the daily programme a Jatha of six volunteers marched out in a procession in the afternoon defying the orders under section 144. In all 19 persons were arrested in Lucknow yesterday.—A. P.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Duke's Beat R. A. By 3 Goals To 1.

ARTILLERY CENTRE FORWARD BREAKS ARM.

The Royal Artillery put up a determined fight against the Duke of Wellington's regiment, in spite of the fact that they lost the services of Hacking, their centre forward, who broke his arm soon after the interval. Gibson scored the opening goal for the Duke's, and many shots were saved subsequently in fine style by Ashiln, the artillery goal keeper. The Duke's led at half time by one goal to nil.

After the resumption Gibson added the second goal, but the R. A. reduced the deficit through Cochburn. Before the final whistle Knight notched the third point for the Dukes.

The Y. M. C. A. will replace the B. B. R. A., who have withdrawn from the League.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5.45 P.M. East Lancs vs. Y. M. C. A.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

—:o:—

Australians All Out For 144 Runs.

LONDON, June 16.

In the first Test Match the Australians were all out this morning for 144 their two outstanding wickets adding four runs this morning, Kippax was not out 64.

England then opened their innings and had made 44 for no wickets after 35 minutes play.—Reuter.

THE

Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say, that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co, Ltd., Bombay.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Major Graham Pole's Analysis.

During the recent Indian debate in the Commons Major Graham Pole, in the course of a speech analysing the present political situation in India, said:—

India is changing very rapidly. It changes from year to year, and almost from month to month. Anyone who has been in the habit of visiting India more or less frequently realises that when one goes back to India, after being absent for a year or two he goes back to an entirely different India. The whole thing has changed. The parties have changed. The whole alignment has changed. Anyone who wished to understand the Indian problem has to keep very closely in touch all the time, week after week, with India and the Indians, and try to see things through Indian eyes. It is true that only a few years ago the villages were practicallly asleep and that no one in the villages took any interest in political affairs. That is not so to-day. The people in the villages have been awakened, probably, to a great extent, by the fact that politicians are now going down to the villages, but more by the fact that young men associated with the Youth Movement, young men students and others, are going to the villages trying deliberately to stir up these people. It is an unfortunate fact that some of the men who are most revolutionary in India are men who have been trained over here and who have been students in this country.

I heard the other day of a Parsee, who was loyal in Bombay, who came over here and who, as a result of his treatment here, went back to India absolutely a rebel. I do not think that Hon. Members realise how difficult it is for Indians who come to this country. They come here as members of a great Empire and try to get rooms in hotels or other rooms to live in and time and again they have had their rooms taken away from them; they are told that they have been let or some other feeble excuse is given.

Within my own knowledge, during the past few months, this sort of thing has happened to men who held very high official positions in their own country and who have been treated abominably when come here. We have heard a good deal to-day about the spread of Communism and Bolshevist theories in India. That never impresses me very much. I do not say that there is not any of it; I believe there is a good deal of it, but I never can take it at its face value.

POLICE ATTENTION.

I have gone out to India time and again during the last 20 years and I have never gone out without being followed all over the place by two Criminal Investigation Department officials. I never could make a speech without two men representing the Criminal Investigation Department sitting in front and taking down every word that I said. I was asked when I was in India, not long ago, if I would preside over a trade union railwaymen's meeting, and I agreed. I saw two reporters in front of me at the meeting, and, as they were going to report what I said as chairman, I said to them: "What paper are you representing?" They replied: "We are not representing a paper; we represent the C. I. D." "Why on earth are you here?" I asked: They replied: "We have come to report your speech. I asked: "Where they had come from," and they had actually travelled 200 miles to report what I might say, because I was a member of the Labour party. They had to go back 200 miles.

At the end of the day, they said: "You have said nothing unconstitutional. You are not a revolutionary." I said: "What did you expect?" "Well," they replied, "you are a member of the Labour party." That is the mentality of the Secret Service of the Criminal Investigation Department in India. Therefore, when I am told about the terrific number of things that they have discovered, it does not impress me in the least. I know that any member of the Labour party who goes to India will be followed about and his speeches will be reported by the Criminal Investigation Department officials the whole time. In my speech, I frankly criticised things in India and I made a point of turning to the reporters and saying: "This is the sort of thing that I want you to report, because I think it will do the Government good to hear it."

MODERATES GET NO HEARING.

The present unrest in India is not merely confined to those of the Congress. It is not confined to the extremists, about whom we hear, so much; it is general all over India. Merchants, traders, professional men and, for the first time in history, women in India are taking up this movement enthusiastically. This movement is not a thing that we can treat lightly; it is a thing that we must take seriously. We must begin to consider what we can do about it, and how best to deal with it, because a movement which is practically universal, as this movement is, cannot be without cause. We talk about the Liberals and Moderates in India who have been co-operating with us and who have been supporting the British raj, but let us realise that not one of these men could get a hearing in almost any part of India. The thing that is at the bottom of all this trouble is that Indians want, in the first place, to be free citizens in their own country. They want to have the same freedom there to stand upright and to look a man in the face, that we have here. Anyone who goes to India and lands at, say, Bombay, soon realises that an Indian is not a free citizen if there is a white man about. The white man has always precedence. You have only got to go to the Post Office to buy a stamp and if there are Indians there they are brushed aside until you are attended to, because you are a white man. That is the kind of thing that must be stopped in India.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

Indians have the best right in their own land, and if they demand equality in their own land surely it is a very little thing and a thing that we should be willing to accord to them. They demand that Indian interests should be no longer subordinated to the economic interests of Great Britain. That is why we have lost one of our best co-operators Pandit Malaviya, who resigned from the Assembly after co-operation with us for years, through a long life, because he believes that we are considering the interests of our own country first, before the interests of India. He proposed in the Assembly when the Tariff Bill was being discussed that it should not be a 15 per cent. tariff but a 20 per cent. tariff, but the Commerce Member of the Government of India said if that Amendment were carried the Government of India would withdraw the whole Bill. That was not treating the Indians fairly. They felt that the Government of India was over-ruling them on a matter of tariffs, when they have had practically tariff autonomy for 10 years. Now, they feel that, autonomy has been taken from them and they do not believe in our good word.

I have had great hopes of the round table conference, but I am bound to say that I do not think there is the least chance of the round table conference being in the least successful unless we can get the leading men to come to it. Can we get the leading men to come to it? I do not think we can. The Secretary of State said that we want those who can speak authoritatively. They will not come unless they feel that they can take back from that round table conference something that is self-government of some kind. If they cannot get that, they will not come, and there is no good our blinking our eyes to that fact. We may try to dominate them, but for goodness sake let us be honest. We do want to have some kind of self-government established in India at the earliest possible date, and with safeguards. That is what all of us feel. There are questions such as the Indian States, the Army, the commercial interests, the money invested in India, the Civil Service and the difficulties between the Hindus and the Muslims.

TRUST INDIA.

The Indians know about these things as well as we do, and the Indians, if they are going to get any kind of self-government, want safe-guards. Gandhi knows that, and he would be willing to provide safe-guards. If I were dictator in this country and I could sweep away all these more or less inter Parliamentary talking places I would invite the Indians to come to this country to frame their own Constitution, I would see that all parties and sections of Indian, were represented and I would put them round a table and say: "Now, ladies and gentlemen—I would bring the ladies in—frame your own Constitution, and whatever you frame we will pass through the British Parliament, and that will be your Constitution." If we did that and if they knew that that was going to be the Constitution we should find far more safeguards in that Constitution than we should ever dare to put into the Constitution. If we put in those safe-guards they would never accept them from us, but they would put them in themselves if they know that that Constitution was going to be brought into being and passed into law. The Government of India must rest upon the goodwill of Indians because it can rest fundamentally on nothing else.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Fears Of Heavy Tenders Cause Liquidation.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—UNFAVOURABLE TRADE REPORTS.

Bombay, June 16.

N. Y. October 13.39—30
N. O. October 13.22—23
Liverpool closed

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady during the first hour, but during the later hour prices collapsed on heavy selling influenced by small consumption, favourable weather, poor trade reports and heavy liquidation in July owing to fears of large tenders. The market closed at a decline of 55 to 32 points. The New Orleans Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 49 to 23 points.

MAY CONSUMPTION

The Census Bureau report states at consumption during May by Mills in the United States amounted to 474,000 bales against 532,000 bales in last April. Comparative consumption figures for May during the five seasons are as under:

Season.	Bales.
1929-30	474,000
1928-29	683,000
1927-28	578,000
1926-27	623,000
1925-26	517,000
1924-25	531,000

It will be noted that the rate of consumption runs the lowest level and trade reports still continue poor.

N. Y. WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices have declined generally on bearish weather, crop, and trade advices, while liquidation of July by trailing long interests with a view to the approach of the first notice day has been an unsettling factor. Certificated stocks at designated delivery points and Savannah now approximate 700,000 bales, of which 576,000 bales are held by Co-operative Associations.

It is stated that the Farm Board will Loan Dol 50,000,000 to the Cotton Stabilising Corporation, for the purpose, it is understood, of taking the surplus holdings of the Co-operative Associations off the market before the new crop moves. Estimates of the July holdings of the Co-operative Associations range between 150,000 to 200,000 bales.

Showers during the week are considered to have been beneficial, while ideas regarding acreage tend to crystalize around a two per cent decrease. The demand for cotton goods continues to be slow, and spinners are talking of continued or increased curtailment.

LEGACY OF PRODUCTIVITY

With regard to World's economic condition mail advices state, "The war left a legacy for increased productivity of all commodities on the assumption of self-sufficiency, safety and larger consumption. Endowed with high prices and abnormal profit, public expenditure rose by ten folds and consequently standard of living also increased. Armistice saw cracking exchanges and depreciation of currencies, resulting manipulated finance with high interest. The sum total of this situation all over the world has been higher Government expenditure, increased productivity without any safeguard to the producer and subnormal prices. Now the remedy does not lie only in restricting production or curtailing consumption but to a reversion of pre-war public expenditure. Unproductive prices and cheap money rate have not induced consumption state Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. in their report.

It appears that American markets are discounting the Bureau Report on acreage which is due during the early part of July. Many a times the market is making preparations in advance and the average estimate of a reduction of 2 per cent in the acreage under cotton is being discounted. On the information we have before us we believe that the acreage reduction will be about 3 1-2 per cent and will in all probability prove a surprise. We see no wisdom in carrying short interest and the rapid decline suggests that the market is preparing for a natural reaction.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Market opened weak on favourable crop conditions and declined further on small consumption and general selling.

N. Y. October Highest 13.64 (11-11 a.m.) lowest 13.39 (12 noon)

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: "New York says heavy liquidation, good crop reports, poor business."

New York: "Heavy liquidation July prior first notice day depressing market. Expect turn in the market next week. Crop conditions continue satisfactory except too much rain South-west."

Harrison:—

"Cotton sentiment continues generally bearish, may go some lower with continuation present favourable crop prospects, but would advance sharply on any unfavourable crop news."

Hornby:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 12,943,000 bales".

Reuter:—

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, June 16.

Business in the local market is at a standstill owing to there being no buyers at the fixed minimum rates. It is said that if American markets decline further in the near future, the fixed minimum rates will require some reduction.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 16.

The local share the securities markets remained closed as a protest against arrests of picketers.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16.

June	121.20—4.60
September	126.60—4.20
December	128.30—3.50

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-8-6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-7-9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-9-3
Silver Ready	45-11-0
Silver, 1st Settlement	45-11-0
Silver 2nd "	45-12-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 16.

	Bales.
Central India	267
Barsi-Nugger	50
Hyderabad-Gaorani	915
Berar	1,066
Central Provinces	247
Dholiera	417
Sind-Punjab	139
Compta-Dharwar	2,053
Westerns-Northerns	735
East Africans	100
Cotton	5,980
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,598
Linseed	7,067
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	125
Poppyseed	328
Groundnuts	1,685
Castorseeds	1,020
Rice	2,148
Myrabollams	3,451
Cottonseeds	2,281
Mowraseeds	113
Gram	2,170
Joowar	334
Barley	164
Broach	235/242

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16.

Broach	235/244
Oomra.	
Bengal	165/177
Mathia	180/192
Khandesh	187/197
Akola/Khamgaon	190/200
Nagpur/Wardha	195/207
Barsi/Kurduwadi	185/195
Jalna/Aurangabad	187/197
Nagar/Vambori	185/197
Purna/Parbani	190/200
Khandwa/Sanavad	190/200
Indore/Ujjain	197/215
Miraj/Sangli	255/265
Coompta	260/267
Tirupur/Cambodia	305/315

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 16.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 14-6-30	8515000
" Yesterday do.	6000
Exports to date do.	6566000
Stock at Ports 13-6-30	1703000
" Interior Towns do.	715000
" Liverpool 12-6-30	863000
Visible Supply 13-6-30	3538000
Quantity in Sight do.	14723000
" out of ., 13-6-30	12944000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, June 14.

July close at s 7/8 3/4d—1 1/2d
October close at s 7/10 1/8d—1 1-4d
December close at s 7/11d—1 1/2 d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

July per bushel dol. 99.1/4—1 3-4
September per bushel dol. 1.01 3/4—1 7/8
December per bushel dol. 1.06 1/4 2 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

July 19.43—2
August 19.54—6

Linseed. cable advices:—

"Weather favaurable export demand dull looks like declining".

"VIVIDHA-VRITTA."

—:o:—

"Vividha Vritta" Annual Speciol Number, Edited by R. K. Tatnis, Bombay (2), price Re. 1.

The Annual Special Number of "Vividha Vritta", Bombay's leading Marathi weekly, for the year 1930 is a well got-up volume and contains quite a number of interesting and instructive articles and stories written by several well-known Marathi writers and is profusely illustrated. The special feature of the Annual is a section devoted to brief articles on "Retrogression of Maharashtra'. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's article in this section is in his usual witty style and is very interesting. Among the contributors to this Annual, mention may be made of Prof. D. G. Padhye, Mr. V. N. Naik, Mr. M. R. Bodas, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. V. S. Gurjar, Prof. C. V. Joshi, Mrs. Kamalabai Saheb Kibe and Miss Kumudini Prabhavalkar. The humorous articles should attract particular attention. In the art section special mention deserves to be made of the beautifully drawn picture "Marga Pratiksha" by a young artist. On the whole the number which is priced at Re. 1/- only, makes delightful reading.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Closing Quotations.

Bombay, June 16.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/December.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June/August.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 103 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 29/32 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/8 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34.825 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 3/4 13th inst. £4-4-11 3/4 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/16 13th inst. 15 7/8 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 13th inst. 15 5/8 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 13th inst. 34 1/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 15/32 p. c. 13th inst. 2 15/32 p. c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11/16 p.c. 13th inst. 2 11/16 p.c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4½ per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tighter.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 16.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	14-6-30	This year.
Khandesh		293,378
Central India	267	400,606
Barsi and Nagar	50	259,070
Hyderabad-Gaorani	915	90,580
Berar	1,066	714,915
Central Provinces	247	401,658
Total Oomras	2,545	2,160,357
Dholera	417	188,882
N.-W. Provinces d		138,614
Rajputana		53,565
Sind-Punjab	139	151,079
Broach		282,649
Coompta & Dharwar	2,053	125,876
Westerns-Northerns	735	52,518
Cocanada		102
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		32,759
Persian		655
American		10,736
Egyptian & African	100	94,329
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		811
Total	5,989	3,292,932

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 16.
1st Sept. to 12th June.
In full-pressed Bales.

	14-6-30	This year.
Europe		3,142 758,624
Japan & China		500 1,336,929
Coast Ports		20,369
Up-country by Rail		91,623
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,592
Total		3,642 2,221,137

THE NEW TURKEY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4.)

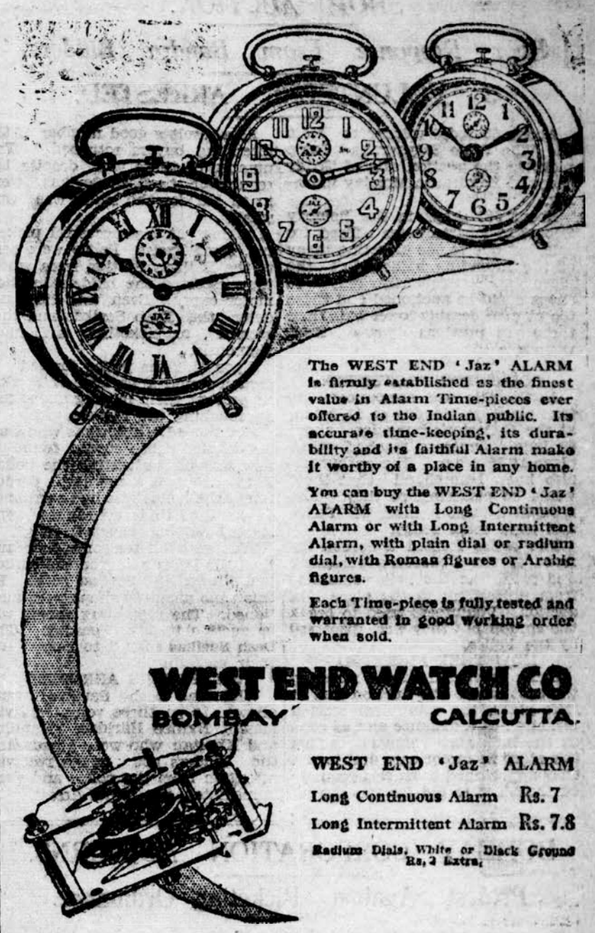
ing around Jesus, the Zealots looking towards the coming of the Kingdom of God, proud priests, the money changers and Bankers who had turned the temple of God into a Bourse, robbers and revolutionaries are all depicted in vivid colours.

There we see the two mothers—the wife of the chief priest and the mother of Jesus with bleeding hearts, watching the whole tragedy, and some women weeping over a home ruined by selfish brutality of men, and then while standing before the grave, left in wonder and amazement by the words of an angel.

The history of the Jews, both in the Old and the New Testaments, have a great interest for me personally. I want to congratulate the translator for the publication of this beautiful book."

"ICTIHAT", March 15, 1930.

Dr. Abdullah Jevdet Bey, the Editor of Ictihad at Constantinople, an earnest promoter of International Peace, commenting on a new book on Turkey "Le Miracle Turc" by Chantitch, quotes a paragraph on the doctrine of Caliphate in Islam, showing how Islam has divided the world into two—Muslims and non-Muslims, putting war between them, and comments in the following way:



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"The writer of this paragraph has grasped the psychology of old Turkey. The root of the troubles of the Muslim is just there. In fact, Muslim has not been content to look at Christians as an enemy element, but has seen the Christian always much inferior to himself, and consequently has considered detestful everything coming from the Christian, whether good or bad. This mentality has been victorious over us for three centuries most detrimental for the Muslims. The fact that the Christian has been victorious over us for three centuries has not taught us to change this mentality. Let us rejoice however that this mentality has begun to crumble."

THE ONLP CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

Continued from page 8).

of view too, an early peace is very desirable.

There is no importance attached in political circles here to the statement issued to the Press by the Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir of Khairpur and Nawab of Bahawalpur. The fact that the Nawab of Bhopal and other Muslim Princes have kept quiet shows that they are in this matter acting in concert with other brother Princes irrespective of communal considerations. Their point of view is that the religion of the Ruler of a Government gives him no claim for leadership either of his people or of his co-religionists. When he does the function as a Ruler he can do so only as the head of the State and as interpreter of its collective interests 'vis a vis' the political movement in India. Any other expression of opinion by an Indian Prince about the Indian political movement is, in fact, considered by the Princes enjoying full powers as being against the interests of their order as it might provoke reciprocal attack on politics in Indian States by British Indian political leaders. The situation that is developing in Simla is thus one of intense interest and the Viceroy's address to the Assembly on the 9th July will constitute one of the most important speeches he has ever delivered.

TALKS WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

Messrs. Jinnah And Shafi At Simla.

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" wires:

SIMLA, June 13.

Sir Muhammed Shafi saw tha Viceroy to-day and Mr. Jinnah, who has come on an emergency call, meets His Excellency to-morrow. There is considerable significance attached to the visit of the two heads of the Muslim League organization in India.

Sir Muhammed Shafi's talks with Lord Irwin are understood to have been connected both with the present situation and with the coming Imperial Conference, where Sir Muhammed is to be India's chief spokesman.

The object of these visits, I understand, is not so much to find a way out of the present political situation as to devise the best methods of making the Round Table Conference a success.

Neither Sir Muhammad Shafi nor Mr. Jinnah feels the least sympathy for Mr. Gandhi's salt-stealers, nor do they wish in any way to weaken the hands of the Government in meeting this grave menace to constituted authority.

Mr. Jinnah's feelings on the subject probably are that the less importance given to the Simon Report and more importance given to the Round Table Conference the better for the Government's point of view; the idea being that proposals which have been floated by a certain section of the British Press that the Round Table Conference or at any rate, Parliament, will merely register the Simon decree, is fatal to the cause of the Conference.

I suspect, in fact, that either Mr. Wedgwood Benn or Lord Irwin will shortly reaffirm the view that every issue will be open for discussion at the Round Table Conference and that no commitments of any character caused by the Simon Report will hamper free discussion of various points and all rival propositions.

One can state positively that neither Lord Irwin nor Mr. Wedgwood Benn attaches much significance to the participation of Congressmen in the London Conference, but they wish to carry with them the responsible and stable element in the country, and in order to assure them of the good faith of the Government they are open to hear advice as to the best way of satisfying that section in the form of some fresh announcement connected with the Conference.

In fact, it is expected that such an announcement will be made in July, probably on the 9th, and that after the selection of the personnel and the general elections in September, the London Conference will have an excellent chance of bringing peace to the country.

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Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.

4 B. C.

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		Annas.
1.	A LETTER TO WORKING MOTHERS by Dr. Marie Stopes ..	8
2.	FAMILY LIMITATION by Margaret Sangar ..	8
3.	HYGIENIC METHODS OF FAMILY LIMITATION by Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B. ..	8
4.	APPROVED METHODS OF FAMILY LIMITATION by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League ..	4
5.	SELECT METHODS OF FAMILY LIMITATION by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League ..	8
6.	THE MORALITY OF BIRTH CONTROL by Ettie A. Rout Rs. 4	1
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For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

78-78, Apollo St., Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
June 16.

City of Yokohama, Nelson, New York.
Calcutta Maru, Nagoya, Kobe.
Jaff Davis, Taylor, Australia.
Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
Garbeta, Johnson, Calcutta.
City of Birmingham, Stanley, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
June 17.

British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan.
Ahmedi, Chounmont, Karachi.

LOADING.
June 16.

Steamer Calcutta Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Warialdo for Calcutta.
Steamer Pundit for Calcutta.

S S City of Yokohama:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Yokohama arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Calcutta Maru:—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Jaff Davis:—The L Edward Ltd. Steamer Jaff Davis arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a cargo of wheat.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of Birmingham:—The K N Co's steamer City of Birmingham arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The A P O Co's steamer British Sailor will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Co's steamer Ahmedi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

—:o:—
STEAMER MOVEMENTS
—:o:—

Outward Mails

Narkunda carrying mails of June 8

HOMEWARD MAILS
—:o:—

Mooltan carrying mails of May 24
Arrival Marseilles June 8
Macedonia carrying mails of May 31
Mantua Left Port Said June 9
Carrying mails of June 7
Left Aden June 12

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Saturday 14th June 1930

3 City of Barcelona Karachi 18-6 K N Co.
11 Frienfels Marmagoa 17-6 Edward
9 Clan Mackintosh Port Okha 19-6 L Edwards Ltd.
12 Elysia Liverpool 21-6 Graham T Co.
2 Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.
14 Karagola Durban 18-6 M M and Co.
1 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 25-6 L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Yokohama 4721 Colombo 18-6 F F Campbell and Co.
7 Clan Macnab 3815 Port Okha 21-6 J Finlay and Co.
8 Jeff Davis 3797 New York 19-6 L Edwards Ltd.
17 British Sailor 3444 Abadan 16-6 Anglo P. Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCKS

9 Goalpara Rangoon 21-6 M M & Co.
10-11 Shinnoh Maru Kobe 22-6 O S Kaisha
1 Ariosto 2768 Karachi 20-6 J Finlay and Co.
2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.
5 Bandra 1877 P Gulf 18-6 M M and Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busrah 20-6 M M and Co.
4 Lalita 302 Cochin 13-6 Malabar S Co.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCESS DOCKS

A Pundit Calcutta N F, T M Co
C & R Kidderpore Kobe 26-6-30 M M and Co.
V Ahmedi Malabar Coast 17-6 S G Sophie Marie 580 M'Coast 18-6 Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 16-6 L Naranji and Co.
K Dara 3083 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Narkunda 20-6-30, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon 19-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 22-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sasson & Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sasson &

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia 17-6-30 M. Italiana.
India 22-6-30 M. Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia 16-6-30 Lloyd T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 16-6-30 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Yottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 20-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 22-6-30 M M & Co.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.

Maloja 21-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 21-6-30 Graham T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia 23-6-30 M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola 18-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 22-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bandra 18-6-30 M M & Co.

STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.

Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 3304 Steel, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 4811, Henderson, Graham T Co.
City of Birmingham 3028, Hill, K N Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto 2788, Biggins, J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Frienfels 4098 Hupers, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Shinnoh Maru, 35823, Yoshioka, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.
Karagola, 2847, Oliver; M M & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Bandra 1877, Hughes, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Goalpara, 3216, Simee, M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macnab 3816 Turban, J F Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Waruddo 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Pundit T M C.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Magila 2,500, Graham T Co.
Gloisdale 2262 G T Co.
Maur 650 F F Campbell and Co.
Garbeta M M and Co.
City of Birmingham 3408 K N Co.
Alfia 2837 D Sandiman.

B. P. LANDING DATE.

Netmavati 12-6-30.
Clan Mackintosh 12-6-30.
Bankura 13-6-30.

EXPORTS.
June 16.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Madhavadas Amersey; 111 bales Indian raw cotton, V Ludhu and Co; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—100 cwts Indian nizer seed T S Thadani and Sons; 18 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail.

S S Clan Macnab for Birkenhead:—2500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Frienfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Spat Text Proch; 110 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros; 56 cases dry casings Ad Meyer; 52 cwts Indian mustard seed, J Harmukhalal; 100 cwts mill turmeric, S M Kajgor and Co.

For New York:—25 bales clan cotton fly Laud Dhanbhura and Co.

For Antwerp:—63 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales Devgad hemp, Meyer Nissim; 10 bales Devgad hemp H Goverdya; 100 bales seoni hemp S Permanand; 75 bales Bombay dressed hemp Tayeballi Dawoodbhai; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, Chachatty and Thackersey.

For Baligne:—25 bales pachent hemp Meyer Nissim.

For Rotterdam—200 cwts Indian magnesium moridi, Pioneer Magnenmaki.

For Hull:—1002 cwts crushed myrabollams Purshotamdas Mathradas.

S S Yokohama for Philadelphia:—380 cwts W S goat skin, 375 cwts wet salt skin, 365 cwts wet salt skin, 360 cwts wet salt skin, 350 cwts wet salt skin Briskey Company; 26 bales dry salted goat skins, Brosky Company.

For Baston:—10 tons buffalo pickers Jariwala Shah.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—125 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For London:—1000 cwts Gh myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.

S S Warialda for Colombo:—60 bales Africa raw cotton, The Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—150 bales wool raw P P V Omerchand Omersy; 49 bales wool raw P P R Virchand; 59 bales wool raw P P Meyer Nissim; 120 cwts Indian condiments Merwanji Poonjai; 16 bales Indian wool raw F B Cox and Kings Ltd; 25 bales Indian wool raw F B, Motilal

For Marseilles:—105 cwts gum Arabic C Morarji and Co.

S S Ariosta for Barcelona:—100 bales Indian cotton raw C Thackersy.

For Ghent:—180 bales Indian cotton raw Hirji Nensey and Co; 330 bales Indian cotton raw The Bombay Company Ltd.

For Marseilles:—50 cwts henna leaves S M Roygata.

For Alexandretta:—37 bales country grey cotton, Sassoon J David; 24 bars country grey cotton twist The Phoenix Mills.

For Tripoli:—14 bales country grey cotton waist, 4 bales country cotton bleached waste, Sassoon J David.

For Port Said:—95 bales countrr grey cotton waste, 20 bales country grey bleached waste, Sassoon J David.

IMPORTS.
June 16.

S S Clan Macintosh from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co:—5 cases cotton bink bench cloth, 6 cases silk and C P goods, 5 bales cotton fents 4 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 8 bales grey cotton piecegoods, 23 bales bleached C piecegoods, 6 cases bleached C piecegoods, 11 cases printed C piecegoods, 18 bales grey cotton yarn, 68 cases spg machinery, 6 cases buffalo pickers, 6 packages water metre fittings, 7 cases card clothing, 6 cases rusne crown rebuilt, 10 cases champagne, 14 tons barley for textile machinery, 90 tons hessian lined packing paper, 69 bales wool taps, 30 bales cauvey papers, 24 drums mineral lubricating oil, 17 cases W I split pulley, 14 cases fireproof doors and fittings, 20 drums transform oil, 30 tons waterproof packing paper, 32 cases lead plates, 18 cases accumulators, 7500 bags soda ash, 402 cases cotton, 184 bales cotton, 103 cases cotton yarn, 182 bales cotton yarn, 163 cases cotton piece goods, 50 bales cotton, piece goods, 8 cases electric goods, 21 cotton art silk, 466 art silk H plain goods 9 cases cotton goods, 7 cases art silk and C P goods, 125 cases machinery 8 crates machinery, 400 bales American cotton, 10 bales wrapping paper, 203 bales newspapers, 8 cases shuttles, 33 cases cotton spinning machinery, 10 crates cotton spg machinery.

19 cases bobbins, 8 cases textile machinery, 12 cases card clothing, 19 cases leather belting, 312 spg machinery, 15 crates machinery, 18 cases cotton handkerchiefs 12 cases machinery pots, 13 cases machinery weaving, 5 cases Vimto corchal, 52 drums solid zinc chloride, 65 drums Izal, 26 bales tallow substitute, 14 cases oil cloth, 64 packages oil cloth, 250 bundles sheets, 400 bales Brazilian cotton, 100 bales earthenware, 400 pieces auto tyres 953 pieces auto tyres, 5 kegs aniline dye, 25 D bags stearine, 200 kegs bicarbonate soda, 50 cases carbonate ammonia, 50 kegs maniate of ammonia, 66 cylinder bar chlorine, 10 pieces weighing machinery, 30 drums oil, 140 kegs paint, 72 kegs general snow white, 80 kegs general snow zinc part, 26 casks dry aniline dye, 4 drums dry aniline dry, 25 bales showels, 397 pieces Tehrons cement sheets, 45 drums Kendy M N Opart, 45 drums anti flowingpaint, 8 drums creosote, 154 pieces paints and crossings, 13 D bags nuts, 12 cases bolts and nuts, 20 cases stearine, 144 bales flanges, 9 cases shuttles, 16 cases tobacco, 138 cases cigarettes, 25 tons motor tyre covers, 30 rolls cob stir syring, 379 bags picking shells, 75 cases art silk yarn, 10 cases valve holder, 30 cases sesquisulphide phosphorus, 35 cases amorphous phosphorus, 41 cases safety cartridges, 10 cases black cartridges 24 cases card clothing, 76 cases machinery, 2574 cases common bar soap, 6 cases cotton handkerchief, 10 bales papers, 20 cases cotton yarn, 5750 bundles galvanized sheets, 38 bales printing paper, 50 cases spg machinery, 12 cases electric machinery, 31 cases cotton piecegoods, 87 bales cotton piecegoods, 30 cases cotton.

From Glasgow:—24 bales Bichel cotton piece goods, 4 cases coloured woven cotted, 9 cases dyed cotton, 26 cases printed cotton, 75 cases whiskey, 65 cases whiskey, 12 cases raisley, 3 cases raisley, 20 cases cornflour, 12 bales old newspapers, 23 bundles I fancy materials, 250 stoneware aciarya, 950 stonewar aciarya, 12 drums aniline dyes, 36 bales writing paper, 10 drums textile malt extract, 21 cases wine, 1430 firebrick, 11 boxes firebricks, 100 soil pipers, 12 tons cotton hefting, 11 cases healds, 17 cases cotton thread or reels etc, 190 barrels coal pitch, 450 barrels coal pitch, 18 barrels reduced stock holmtar, 125 bundles black steel circles, 154 bundles Weldon M S tubes, 124 single tubes, 30 bundles steel sheets, 36 pieces steel sheets, 120 tins marine glue, 145 C Y N G pipes, 153 S M M joists 225 steel bars, 196 steel bars, 30 round iron beam, 324 C I cisterns 67 D bags salt nuts, 496 salt nut, 496 steel bars raw and squeers, 64 cases cotton, 3 bales cotton yarn 2 bales cotton, 6 bales dyed cotton yarn, 2 cases art silk P goods 7 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Leather:—250 bundles G O sheets, 9 casks white grease, 12 cases woollen bobbins, 21 cases machinery, 8 cases electric part.

S S M V Col Di-Lana, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Trieste:—280 rings iron wire, 280 rings zinked wire, 510 cases nails, 240 cases ordinary hollow glass (Lam chimney), 750 spools galvanized barbed wire, 180 cases iron cankey Bolts and nuts, 62 cases iron galvanized bolts and nuts, 298 ring rails bright polished plain iron 96 cases pick axes, 80 cases glass bangles 360 cases glass bangles, 1376 cases glass bangles, 8 cases hollow ware, 6 cases iron chairs, 19 cases tin boxes, 34 cases iron galvanized screws, 885 spools barbed iron wire, 32 cases iron galvanized roofing bolt and nuts, 49 cases iron galvanized wire 20 cases iron hemp screws, 205 cases brand pointed pose nuts, 718 reels barbed wire, 27 cases iron chairs, 20 cases bentwood furniture, 42 cases iron wood screws, 139 cases ordinary hollow glass, 15 crates common car iron, 10 cases woollen yarn, 5 cases woollen yarn, 30 cases iron hexagon 12 cases iron bolts and nuts, 26 pieces steel in bars 135 bundles steel in bars, 135 cases wire nails, 125 cases wire nails, 14 cases cotton embroidery, 15 cases electric machinery 46 cases lampware, 16 cases lampware 21 cases electric batteries, 25 bales sulphide papers, 10 cases apenta mats, 8 cases metal papers, 478 cases envelope paper, 19 cases papers, 527 bales papers, 255 bales packing papers, 202 news printing paper, 150 bales ordinary writing paper, 5 cases woollen bobbins, 111 rolls ordinary print paper.

From France:—2474 bundles deal rough boards, 1324 pieces deal rough boards 180 pieces piece rough boards, 631 bundles piece rough boards 363 pieces deal wood plath, 839 bundles deal wood plath.

From Spolato:—140 crates asbestos cement sheets, 75 cases asbestos cement sheets.

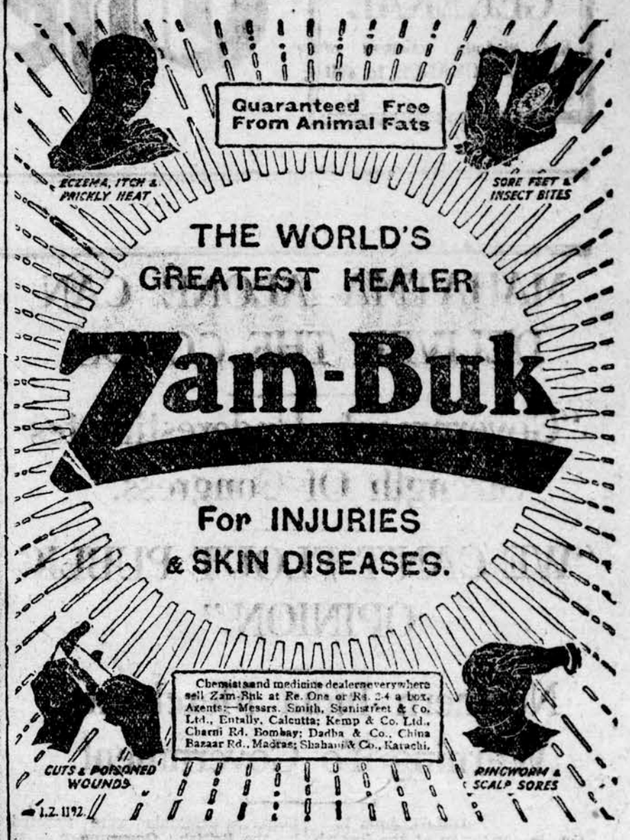
From Venice:—5 cases woollen hats, 6 cases accessories for magnates and matting 30 cases cotton embroidered, 121 bales spine silk yarn, 12 cases spine silk yarn 7 cases crizo buttons.

From Aden:—304 bags chora grain, 6 bags moongs, 25 bags gumfalph falot, 77 bundles alicate, 51 barrels empty iron bunch, 25 barrels gum olibanum, 31 empty chairs.

S S Sawalka from New York, Agents Lionel Edward Co.—10 drums liquid asphalt, 24 cases motor cars, 11 cases writing paper envelop, 24 boxes selenum cardmum sulphide, 21 cases furniture polish, 20 bores dye, 111 drums dye, 50 bales auto tyres, 154 cases flit 10 cases flit, 30 cases flit shrayem 41 cases rubber solid tyre, 14 boxes bottle cap, 25 cases Quaker oats, 20 cases dental cream and talcum powder, 3051 drums Asbestos roofing machine, 9 cases machine tools 5 cases biscuits 6 cases shaving creams, 26 bundles Auto springs, 11 bales cotton goods rum arts, 345 drums lubricating oil, 5 cases adv matter 3 cases oil cloth 8 crates antiphlogistine, 27 bales antiphlogistine, 25 cases Quaker oats, 13 cases hood cloth rubber fabric, 6 coils rubber auto tyres, 94 drums lined asphalt, 50 cases cotton piecegoods 180 cases cotton piecegoods 45 drums lubricating oil 30 cases lubricating oil, 8 drums lubricating grease 28 cases medicinal solution, 16 cases Royal typewriters 4 cases cotton goods, 8 cylinders antichorus almond 3 cases bolts and nuts, 26 cases roots and bark lanterns.

From New York:—19 cases varnish 66 cases paint, 12 bales leather belting, 196 bales fertilizer materials, 54 bales rubber casing, 4 cases rubber tubes, 10 cases cigarettes, 20 cases brown paper, 51 drums asphaltam, 26 pieces solid rubber, 6 cases secl bolts 155 cases aluminium flattened circles, 20 cases tomato cub sup in glass, 36 cases refrigating machinery parts, 24 bars silver 10 cases X'ray apparatus, 30 cases flood light, 17 cases electric appliances 30 cases art leather scrap, 21 drums dye stuff, 16 bales dry stuff 194 kegs dye stuff 6 boxes bocks, 23 cases loaded spot gum, 7 cases small arm ammonia, 11 cases writing paper 83 cases auto parts, 19 crate auto parts 30 boxes auto parts 25 cases wheat flask, 14 cases flasks, 50 cases flash light cells, 26 cases automobile parts, 7 boxes automobile parts, 30 cases cotton goods, 23 cases motor cars, 5 cases printing paper, 37 cases harmless medicine, 6 sides harmless medicine, 6 cases hosiery, 5 cases cotton remnant, 13 cases tools, 7 bales cotton piece goods 10 cases cotton fents, 3 bales cotton fents, 6 cases leather belting, 6 cases printed matter, 5 cases soap, 125 bales old newspaper, 25 bales hand clothing.

From West Saint John:—6 cases steel wheels, 10 boxes truck chasis 60 phaetons, 0 boxes truck, 12 boxes phaetons, 12 boxes auto parts, 10 bags motor accessories,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MAHATMA ALONE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS.

"Government Underestimates Strength Of Congress."

"WE CAN'T FLOUT PUBLIC OPINION."

Northern India Merchants' Warning To Government.

DELHI, June 12.

On the invitation of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce an important conference of businessmen was held here last evening to discuss the present political situation and its effect on the business of the country. It is understood that representatives of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Banks and of Piece Goods and Hindustani Mercantile Association had full and frank talk for over two hours but broke up without arriving at any tangible decision. It is reported that the discussion centred round the effects of the Congress activities and consequential attempts of the Indian traders to evade and cancel their contracts with foreign dealers.

The view of the Piecegoods Association was that with the present conditions prevailing in the country it was impossible for dealers in India to honour their commitments chiefly owing to their inability to pay and it was advisible for the shippers not to send out any goods till conditions improved. This view was endorsed by the the representatives of the Merchantile Association, who it is understood, felt that the Government were under-estimating the strength of the present movement and the policy of conciliation was the only right course to follow. They also stated that the present movement specially for boycott of foreign goods had roots in the policy of the Government towards Indian industries and introduction of the priciple of imperial preference. The European community by supporting the Government in and out of season had aggravated the situation. They at any rate could not flout public opinion against the Congress for the present.

The European members of the conference felt the dishonouring of the committments of the Indian dealers would have a very bad effect on the future trade of the country as foreign firms might refuse to deal with them. The Indian businessmen on the other hand felt if foreign firms did so, they would be playing in the hands of the Congress which advocated boycott of foreign goods permanently. Further considering the situation from the purely individualist point of view they could not ruin themselves and face the social boycott simply to honour their committments abroad and could not import the goods which they knew were unsaleable for sametime to come. If foreign dealers refused to deal with them they then would sell only Indian goods, which would satisfy the Congress also and benefit their.

It was also pointed out that if Indian dealers took delivery of goods already shipped and were either in India or on the way to India, it was likely foreign dealers would cancel other orders which had not been executed so far.

It understood the representatives of the Mercantile Association stated that they would consider the whole question only if their unexecuted contracts were cancelled first. They would then go to the Congress and place the whole case before them. It was also suggested that the Exchange Banks might offer greater facilities to the dealers who honoured their contracts. The representatives of the Mercantile Association welcomed any assistance and felt under the present conditions when merchants were unable to pay any money the Banks should take delivery and keep the goods with them free of godown rent and interest till such times when either the movement collapsed or the Congress demands were granted by the British Government. If then business men made profits they would make full payments to the banks otherwise the banks would run the risk of losing money.

"REPRESSION—NO REMEDY."

It was also pointed out that at the present juncture attempts to force contracts or sell the goods by auction were deemed to failure The question of approaching the local Government with a view to get the Picketing Ordinance applicable to Delhi was also discussed. The opinion of the Indian members of the conference was that they would never approach the local administration on that subject. They frankly told the conference that in their opinion repression was no remedy for the present movement. In case the Ordinance was applied to Delhi the Government would either arrest volunteers or hre them. Either methods would not check the movement or stop the volunteers from coming forward to court arrest. The struggle would continue indefinitely but the result of it would be that if any dealer sought the help of the Government and if any volunteer was beaten or arrested in front of his shop he would run the risk of social boycott which inspite of the Government assistance would be too terrible to bear. The dealers would sooner get their goods sealed than resort to this method. For they knew full well that they had to live among their people and the effects of repression and social boycott would remain long after the present movement is over.

The Indian representatives, it is understood, urged that it was not too late even to-day and the Government should not let the question of prestige come between themselves and the happiness of the country. They shou'd open negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi who alone could deliver the goods.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER WELCOMES MISS JOHNSON.

—:o:—

Opal Necklace Presented.

LONDON, June 15.

Canberra.— Crowning honour was paid to Miss Amy Johnson in her triumphant tour through Australia, when the Federal Premier Mr. Scullin welcomed her on the steps of the Parliament House and conducted her to the Speaker's chair where he made a speech. Mrs. Scullin on behalf of the Canberra women presented her with an Opal necklace.—Reuter.

Death is announced of Ex-Finance Minister Klotz, one of the signatories to the Versailles Treaty, who was subsequently imprisoned for issuing worthless cheques.—Reuter.

The body of Halliwell, second mechanic of "Miss England II" was recovered from lake Windermere after six hours' search.—Reuter.

India v. England.

SINEWS OF WAR FOR R. T. C.

—:o:—

Govt. To Approach Standing Finance Committee.

SIMLA, June 15.

It is understood that the Government of India will approach in a few days the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly for the approval of expenditure in connection with the proposed Round Table Conference in London. It is understood that the total estimated cost is six and a half lakhs of rupees, and the number of the delegates proceeding to London will be approximately 62 fifty of them will represent British India and the remaining 12 will represent the Indian States. It is learnt that one Secretary and three Under-Secretaries to the Government of India will accompany the Delegation who will sail early in October. It is believed that opposition to the proposed expenditure of six and half Lakhs of rupees will not be great from the members of the Committee, and the approval of the expenditure will be obtained, though some members of the Nationalist school would reiterate their protest consistently with their previous declarations and their attitude.

It is also learnt that the Government of India similarly propose to obtain the approval of the Committee of Expenditure of about two and half lakhs of rupees for strengthening the police force on the North-West Frontier.—A. P.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

—:o:—

A Menace To Civil Liberty.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

Recent events have already convinced the public that the existence of the Official Secrets Act constitutes a real menace to civil liberty.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association has now followed up its early protest against the use made of the Act by providing the Prime Minister, at his request, with a specific statement of its grievances.

We know that Mr. MacDonald will give the statement close consideration, and we hope very sincerely that he may be able to accept its broad recommendations.

The Official Secrets Act was originally intended to check the activities of naval and military spies. The Act of 1911 was amended against in 1920. and its scope was very considerably enlarged.

The true extent of that enlargement was not publicly appreciated, however, until some weeks ago a journalist, who had informed his newspaper that Gandhi's arrest was imminent, was subsequently interrogated at some length and in his own home by the police.

The Memorandum addressed by the Newspaper Proprietors to the Prime Minister makes plainer still how great are the powers conferred by the Act upon the Executive.

It is, indeed, in its present form a piece of emergency legislation, and, in the words of the Memorandum, "is incompatible with British traditions, and should be amended without delay."

THE WRONGS THAT HAVE TO BE RIGHTED.

The Empire's Problems.

Writing on Empire Day the "Daily Herald" writes:—

To-day is known as Empire Day. For some, of course, it will be a day of effervescent patriotism, of a flag flying and then of speeches of great eloquence and the little meaning.

To equate patriotism with acreage of bunting is a crude mistake, but one often made.

Men who intoxicate themselves with the Empire's "power and glory" are accepted as the monopolists of patriotism. Those who soberly consider the real problems of empire, and the grounds on which it is based, are called friends of every country but their own.

But it is they who are the real patriots. They give the Empire more than a single day of speeches. They give the ceaseless tribute of constructive thinking and of conscious responsibility.

To-day their thoughts will inevitably be with India. They will reflect that the Empire is only valuable if it stands for a real unity of purpose and of ideals. That common life they will always strive to build up.

They will recognise that unity can never be secured by the commercial device of fiscal union. Remembering the history of the American colonies, they will recognise that coercion does not bind into one but breaks into many.

They know that India will be not a friend but a foe if her demand for self-government is not met generously and soon.

They know also that their task is not with India alone. In Kenya, in Ceylon, in many other lands, there are political problems that must finally be placed in a setting of freedom.

They think of what has to be done and remember the wrongs tat have to be righted.

GANDHIJI'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

Union Of All Classes.

No adequate idea of the real character of the agitation which is now shaking India to its depths can be obtained in England unless readers can visualise the conditions in Bombay to-night, says Mr. George Solocombe in the cable he sent to the "Daily Herald" on the day of memorable merchants' procession in Bombay.

This city is larger than Manchester, and has a population of 1,250,000; yet during the 23 days already elapsed this month the commercial quarters of Bombay have been idle for five days out of six.

Almost every day sees a gigantic hartal, accompanied by processions of business men and traders—hundreds of them rich employers of labour—carrying banners inscribed with boycott and other slogans now familiar even to the children of Bombay.

ORGANISATION.

Almost every evening the great open space in the middle of the city, called the Maidan—the Hyde Park of Bombay—is filled with a meeting, half a mile square, of orderly white-clad figures in the now famous Gandhi caps, listening to speeches admirably broadcast by loud-speakers.

These are no rowdy mobs, although the police are conspicuous by their absence from this section of Bombay during meeting time.

The traffic is skilfully handled by Congress volunteers.

Adequate arrangements for supplying water to the crowd is also made by Congress.

As I write another vast meeting is now taking place on the Maidan.

It is sunset—rich and flamboyant, as always over the Indian ocean. The vast crowd is almost all adult males—one quarter of the entire adult male population.

THE COMMON AIM.

From the roof of the house of a rich Parsee merchant, overlooking the Esplanade, I watched them assemble.

The Parsee himself, with his wife and daughters, had opened his mansion to passers-by for rest and shelter, and he eagerly watched the meeting with growing enthusiasm.

This much has Gandhi accomplished, and it may prove his greatest triumph—union of the classes as well as the growing union of the religious communities in the common desire to achieve self-government.

To-night's vast meeting was organised entirely by the merchants, mill-owners and cotton brokers of Bombay, to demonstrate their solidarity with Gandhi.

Indignant references were made by the speakers to the recent police handling of volunteers engaged in the salt raids at Dharasana and Wadala.

PARACHUTE LEAP FROM 25,000 FT.

—:o:—

American Airman Claims Record.

LOS ANGELES.

Mr. Bert White has claimed a new world record for a parachute jump after leaping from a 'plane at 25,000 feet.

His attempt took place on Sunday, near Lancaster, in the desert region.

He took half an hour to descend, and although carrying oxygen equipment he became unconscious, lost a glove and had one hand frozen in consequence.

Nearing the earth he regained consciousness and released an auxiliary parachute to relieve the strain.

The barograph used in the descent will be checked at Washington to determine whether the present 24,402 feet record has been broken.—"Daily Herald."

THE ONLY CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

Fenner Brockway Speaks Out.

MADRAS, June 15.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P. has addressed the following letter to Mr. L. N. Gubil Sunderesan, Journalist, Trichinopoly.

"I view with profound regret the developments which have recently occurred in India. I had hoped that for the first time in history, the Government of a dominant power would encourage and co-operate with the people of a subject country in securing freedom. The tragedy is that six months ago, a little more courage in applying the policy to which the Labour Party is pledged would probably have secured a basis of settlement. If the British Government had said definitely that Dominion Status would have been accepted for the Round Table Conference, and had granted an amnesty to the political offenders, I believe that an agreement could have been reached. The Labour Government was however, faced with the difficulty that such a policy would have been opposed by the British authorities in India and by the Conservative and Liberal parties in the House of Commons. I think they ought to have faced up to this, and its failure to do so on this issue, is only a part of its general policy of compromise, in order to remain in office long enough to get through a programme planned to cover two or three years.

INITIAL MISTAKE.

The Labour Government could only have acted boldly on India, if it had acted boldly on other issues as many of us would have desired and been willing to face defeat in the House of Commons and make an appeal for a majority from the electorate.

Under such circumstances, and in view of the determination of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had, it seems to me, no alternative to the course which he has adopted.

Many of us warned Mr. Benn that the effect would be to destroy all hopeful opportunities for the Round Table Conference. Even the Moderates in India are now losing hope in the Round Table Conference, and there seems little doubt about the popular support for Mahatma Gandhi. We have started on a course which must mean increasing revolt and increasing repression with possibilities in the future, about which, I am very apprehensive.

THE ONLY CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

There is still one chance of a settlement. The Simon Report is soon to be published. If on its publication, whatever the nature of the proposals it contains, the Labour Government were to declare for its own policy of self-determination and self-government for India, and were to say that it would accept full responsibility for government as the basis of the Round Table Conference; and if in addition, it were to grant a political amnesty, I believe, a settlement by agreement could still be obtained. The object of the Round Table Conference, would then be, to prepare the arrangements for the necessary transition, from the present regime, including the Indianisation of the Civil Service, and if they are to be retained, the Forces. It seems to me, the British Government should say, that as soon as the transition had taken place, it would recognise the rights of the representative Indian Government which would be established. No one disputes that the dominions have this right, and it could not be denied to India.

I am, frankly, doubtful whether our Government will proceed on these lines. If the conflict between our countries develops, the Indian people can be certain that a few of us will still maintain their right to self-government and self-determination.

JINNAH-IRWIN POURPARLERS.

—:o:—

Govt. To Boycott Congressmen?

The Simla Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires as follows:—

SIMLA, June 13.

The visit of Mr. Jinnah to Simla to-day and the mysterious visit last week of the Maharaja of Bikaner have special significance which, however much the two distinguished men-try to keep hidden, is now an open secret here. Mr. Jinnah's appearance to-day was sudden. He was to have seen the Viceroy immediately on his arrival, but four hours' delay in the arrival of the Calcutta Mail resulted in the engagement being put off till to-morrow. Mr. Jinnah, on arrival, was besieged by journalists, but refused to discuss the Simon report.

VIEW OF THE JINNAH SCHOOL.

Mr. Jinnah and his school of thought apparently believe that the Simon Commission, having been boycotted and knowing its composition, they ought not to give any serious import to the report either of its first volume or to the second. "The London Times", which has come out with a belated comment interprets the view of this section of political opinion, namely, that unnecessary significance should not be attached to the Simon Report. The reason for this is that the Simon Report proceeds on the assumption that responsible government is to be India's political goal and thus circumscribed by its terms of reference, the Simon Commission has made recommendations on the subject matter of the enquiry. But, as the Viceroy's announcement has taken the goal beyond that of responsible government, the Simon Report gets a blow from which it cannot recover. But the manner in which the British, American and French press has written apparently inspired articles in favour of the Simon Report has brought out an important issue, namely, that some definite statement should be made from an authoritative quarter declaring that the Simon Report does not count and that it will be put definitely into the melting pot in October at the Round Table Conference where the basis of discussion will be a scheme for the ultimate goal of Dominion Status.

THE VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING SPEECH.

Indeed, I understand that the Viceroy's address to the joint sittings both of the Assembly and the Council of State on the afternoon of the 9th July, has been designed on this basis so that the importance of the Simon Report may be minimised and that of the Round Table Conference particularly emphasised. Already circles in the know of things hold that those in charge of high policy feel that the earlier the Simon Report is disowned, the better. But, whether the Viceroy will have the courage to do it openly and unequivocally is open to doubt. And also whether even the denial of such importance being attached to the Simon Report would be sufficient to carry conviction among Indians that Parliament, which is to be the final authority, would be willing to similarly throw the Report into the waste-paper basket. But while the Simon Report is thus to be tactically thrown into the background, there seems little chance here of any attempt being made to reconcile Congressmen. In fact, I hear that the Government's decision is very determined that no Congressman should be invited to the Round-Table Conference under any circumstance. Mr. Jinnah's visit is not likely to improve the political situation, but they only help the Viceroy, firstly to tune his Assembly speech to suit the point of view of Jinnahites and secondly, to settle points regarding the personnel of the Round Table Conference and its terms of reference.

VIEWS OF INDIAN PRINCES.

As regards the visit of the Maharaja of Bikaner, rumour has it that Indian Princes are doing their best to make the Imperial Government realise their point of view in the present crisis. It is well-known that treaty obligations impose on the Indian Government the obligation for defence, both internal and external, of Indian States and that idea travels so quickly that the reaction of the Indian political movement in Indian States is felt at once, so that, from their point

(Continued on page 6.)

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